The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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"Unparalleled Bargains!"

NOW ON SALE:

Fancy Striped Plushes

At $1.00!

175 Pcs.

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Including Bright and Medium Wines, Royal Blue, Myrtle, Browns, etc.,

At $1.45!

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Black and Col'd Brocaded Velvets

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Colored Silk Rhadames,

"Warranted Pure Silk," all the leading shades,

At $1.00!

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Black and Col'd Moire Silks

At $1.00!

"All Less Than Half What They Are Worth!"

We maintain and insist that an occasion so favorable to purchase is indeed a rarity.

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State and Madison-sts.

Parlor Suits!

We offer BARGAINS in ODD-PIECE SUITS, all NEW goods of EXCLUSIVE designs. A fine stock of RICH and MEDIUM FABRICS from which to select Coverings.

Hildreth & Co.,

221 and 223 State-st.

An Investment Security!

THE UNITED STATES CATTLE-RAISING COMPANY owning, all paid for, and clear, the famous BELL RANCH, SAN MIGUEL CO., NEW MEXICO, established twelve years ago, comprising nearly 700,000 ACRES of well-watered grazing-lands in one body, with 30,000 HEAD BROOD CATTLE, (present original herd of 1,400 head), offers 5,000 SHARES OF TREASURY STOCK at par ($100), the proceeds to purchase additional Stock Cattle, the object being to found the greatest cattle-raising enterprise in the world.

25 PER CENTUM PER ANNUM is a safe estimate on the present basis.

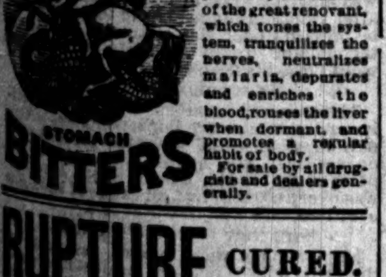
Quarterly statements made to all Shareholders of record from the New York Office.

Subscriptions received in sums of $100 and upwards. No commissions nor discount allowed.

For plans of operations and other particulars send for Circular.

C. FULTON, Secretary,
Room 22, 29 Wall-st., New York City.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

Old fashioned remedies are rapidly giving ground before the advance of this conquering specific, and old fashioned ideas in regard to depletion as a means of cure have been quite exploded by the success of the great renovant, which tones the system, tranquilizes the nerves, neutralizes malaria, depurates and enriches the blood, rouses the liver when dormant, and promotes a regular habit of body.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, Oct. '82—Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: After wearing your Patent Retentive Common-Sense Truss for two years I find I am entirely cured, not having worn the Truss for months. My age is 73 years. Previous to your adjusting a Truss I had great difficulty in retaining the rupture.
THOMAS CHANNEL,
56 Huron-st.

DR. A. H. PARKER, COMMON-SENSE TRUSS CO., Office and Factory, 56 State-st., Chicago. The only Western Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Trusses, etc.

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Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres.

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DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Artistic Grates & Fenders

Open Fire Places,

In all metals, new and elegant designs. The handsomest show rooms and most elaborate display in the world.

Andirons, Fire Sets, Hods, Screens, &c.

30 West Twenty-third-st.,

Opposite Fifth-av. Hotel, - - NEW YORK.

Southern Illinois Penitentiary, Commissioners' Office,

CHESTER, Ill., Oct. 18.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 4 o'clock p. m. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1882, for the labor of from 150 to 200 convicts.

Contracts to run not less three nor more than eight years, bidders stating for what length of time they wish to contract the labor. Among the above convicts are several excellent stonecutters, quarrymen, and brickmakers. Proposals will also be received for the leasing of the brick-yard and limestone quarry, with their privileges, belonging to the prison.

All proposals must be sealed up, marked "Proposals for Convict Labor," and addressed to Jas. S. Martin, President of Board of Commissioners of Southern Illinois Penitentiary, Chester, Ill.

The bids will be opened at the prison at 4 o'clock p. m. December 5, 1882, in the presence of the bidders. Bids must be accompanied by bond of $5,000, conditioned that if the contract be awarded to bidder he will enter into contract with good bond for its due performance.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Full particulars may be obtained by addressing Jno. C. Salter, Warden, Chester, Ill.

Commissioners. { JAS. S. MARTIN, Pres't. ISAAC CLEMENTS, Sec'y. JAS. T. COOPER.

Improvement of Calumet Harbor, Ill.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 25 Honore Building, CHICAGO, Ill., November 10th, 1882.

SEPARATE sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, December 21st, 1882, for improving Calumet Harbor, Ill., as follows:

1.—For Dredging, about 25,000 cubic yards.
2.—For Pier Extension, about 300 lineal feet.

For specifications, blanks for proposals, and all information apply to this office.

W. H. H. BENYAURD, Major of Engineers.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE

BETTER THAN PILLS or other purgative medicine. THE DOSE IS SMALL. THE ACTION IS PROMPT. THE TASTE IS DELICIOUS. LADIES AND CHILDREN LIKE IT.

One trial proves its extraordinary curative value.

TRY A 25 CENT BOX.
Sold by all Druggists.

Pure Water.

The Best and the Cheapest. Gale & Blocki's Waukesha Water, White Rock Spring. Ten gallons for $1.50, delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

Quarts, carbonated, 50 bottles, $3. Pints, 100 bottles, $10. As a Table Water the bottled White Rock has no superior in the world.

GALE & BLOCKI, Druggists, Proprietors,
111 Randolph-st.,
44 and 46 Monroe-st., Palmer House
126 North Clark-st.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Great Slaughter OF PLUSHES!

We will place on sale

TO-DAY!

100 Pieces

SILK PLUSHES

In all newest colorings,

At $1.64.

These are equal to any goods now offered at $3.00 per yard.

Earliest Examination Invited.

MANDEL BROS.

121 & 123 State-st.

CONTINUATION OF THE

Great Auction Sale! OF VERY

CHOICE AND DESIRABLE LOTS,

Being 100x200 feet each on east side of railroad and 100x167 feet on west side of railroad, beautifully located on the Lake Shore,

Cheltenham Beach (Hyde Park)

Between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-ninth-sts.,

Monday & Tuesday, Nov. 20 & 21,

At 2 o'clock p. m., at

HERSHEY MUSIC-HALL,

Opposite McVicker's Theatre.

The large crowd that attended the sale on the ground Saturday will confirm the statement made by us that Cheltenham Beach cannot be surpassed in beauty and healthfulness of situation, and that the ground is high and well wooded.

Over 2,000 feet

On the Lake Front is yet to be sold, and lots in other portions of the subdivision in sizes to suit purchasers.

32 1-2 Acres

On Seventy-ninth-st., adjoining depot; 3 six-acre blocks in Division 2; and 1 eight-acre block on the Lake Front in Division 1, will be offered, affording an excellent opportunity to those who wish to buy for resubdivision a chance to invest. 100,000 square yards of sand will be sold, to be removed.

For plats and further particulars apply to

Layton, Thayer & Co.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,

182 DEARBORN-ST.

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PEARLINE

THE BEST THING KNOWN FOR

Washing and Bleaching

In Hard or Soft, Hot or Cold Water.

SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor, should be without it.

Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of

JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.

FUR-LINED GARMENTS.

Cheapest in this city.

D'ANCONA, - 133 State-st.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State & Washington-sts.

We solicit examination of a superior stock of

"Plushes,"

IN

Every Color! Every Grade!

And mention the following as being *particularly*

Excellent Purchases:

An assortment at

$1.00 per yd.,

For Lining Purposes.

Another at

$1.50,

For Trimmings.

Together with a line of

"FANCIES"

AT

One Dollar Fifty,

Reduced from $3.50.

Also a brilliant collection at

$2.25 and $3.00,

—Extremely Low!—

As well as

Velvets

AND

Cloaking Plushes

In all Varieties.

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.,

MAKE SUPERIOR QUALITY

SHIRTS

TO ORDER

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

THE NEW

Waltham Watch

"CHRONOGRAPH."

THE BEST WATCH NOW IN THE MARKET FOR GENERAL USE.

SOLD IN GOLD CASES ONLY

FOURTEEN AND EIGHTEEN CARAT FINE.

Quality Stamped and GUARANTEED by the Company.

THIS WATCH IS OF MEDIUM SIZE, AND MADE TO INDICATE AND REGISTER THE FIFTH SECOND.

By new inventions and the application of American Machinery, the AMERICAN WATCH CO. has so simplified the manufacture of these Watches as to greatly reduce their cost, and they can now be obtained at prices which make them the MOST DESIRABLE time-pieces for all classes of watch wearers.

For Sale by all First-Class Jewelers.

STEAM PIPE.

Coils, Radiators, and all Pipe Fittings.

FIELDHOUSE, DUTCHER & BELDEN,

MANUFACTURERS,

Factory at South Chicago. Office and Warehouse, 30 & 32 West Monroe-st.

THE MONTEZUMA HOTEL

AT

LAS VEGAS HOT SPRINGS,

NEW MEXICO,

WILL BE KEPT

Open Every Day in the Year.

The table will be maintained during the winter months and kept fully up to its summer standard.

CLARK D. FROST, Manager.

QUININE PILLS. Pure Quinine and Full weight—all sizes—by dozen or hundred—made and coated by ourselves. By mail if desired. BUCK & RAYNER.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

108 Madison-st.

ICE SKATES.

American Club Skates,
Acme Club Skates,
Winslow's Club Skates,

From 50c to $8.00 per pair.

Correspondence from dealers solicited.

Roller Skates.

Winslow's Vineyard Roller,
The Muncie Roller,
The Eclipse, also
The Park and Sidewalk Rollers,

At 75c to $5.00 per pair.

Pocket Cutlery.

Over 500 varieties of Rodgers', Wostenholm's, Peters Bros.', etc., Pocket Cutlery.

Table Cutlery.

Pearl-Handle Table Cutlery,
Ivory-Handle Table Cutlery,
Rubber-Handle Table Cutlery,
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Rogers Bros.' A1 Plated Cutlery.

The largest and most complete assortment of Table and Pocket Cutlery in Chicago.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

108 Madison-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

17 Lots on Western-av.,

NEAR TWELFTH-ST.,

For Only $8,500.

This is one of the greatest bargains ever offered in this city. Lots are selling at $1,200 on the street only two blocks north. Sewer and water.

TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FURS

Fur-Lined Garments, Collars, Muffs, and Trimmings. Lowest prices in the city.

D'ANCONA,
133 State-st.

TO LOAN.

Money to loan in amounts to suit over $2,000 on improved city property.

TURNER & BOND,
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Candy

The finest assortment of Fine Confectionery in Chicago, put up in the handsomest boxes used here, 75c, $1.50, $2.25, $3, $3.75, &c. Try it. Expressed all points. Great success. TAYLOR'S, 7 Clark-st. Telephone 5116.

WASHINGTON.

Unusual Secrecy Attending the Preparation of the Annual Reports.

The President Now Working Several Hours a Day on His Message.

Principal Features Which Are Expected to Appear in Secretary Teller's Exhibit.

The Secret Service at Present One of the Most Accessible Sources of Information.

Land Frauds Unearthed in Dakota—Folger's Intentions Regarding Four Per Cents.

RED TAPE.

THE REPORTS OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS SECURELY TIED UP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—The President, at the Cabinet meeting Friday, renewed his request that all heads of bureaus should withhold their annual reports until after he has submitted his message to Congress. This attempt to maintain such a universal secrecy is quite unusual, and it will perhaps tend to magnify the importance of the communications which the several Cabinet officers will have to make. As a matter of fact, it is not expected that there will be anything of special consequence beyond ordinary routine matter in the reports.

POST-OFFICE.

The suggestions as to postal telegraph, the principal new feature in the forthcoming report of the Postmaster-General, have already been outlined by Postmaster-General Howe.

INTERIOR.

Secretary Teller has stated his views at length on the Indians, the public lands, the railroads, and on pensions, and will have little that is new to say. Those who have talked with him expect that he will dwell at length upon several changes which he has made in the methods of transacting business, and especially as to certain changes in methods of administration which are supposed not to be especially favorable to railroad corporations. Secretary Teller has been studying in great detail the land system and the operations under it, and his friends think that he may have some important recommendations to make with respect to it. Gentlemen just returned from

THE UTE COUNTRY

say that the Secretary will be able in his report to show that the Utes have practically abandoned or retired from the Ute reservation, and that the lower portion of it, which is described as a perfect paradise, will in the spring be settled by the more adventurous pioneers. Mr. Teller will be able to give some interesting information as to Government lands, especially in the South. For many years the Government lands in the South commanded no market except where they were needed for corporations. Prior to the Rebellion slavery kept immigration from that section, and the unsettled condition of public affairs after the close of the Rebellion prevented settlers from going there. During the past four years, however, the inviting climate and productive soil of

THE SOUTH

have attracted a large share of immigration, and Government lands which were once considered valueless because nobody wanted them, have been selling rapidly. The record of public-land sales shows that, for the fiscal year 1879, there were sold in the States of Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Florida (the only Southern States in which the Government still owns lands), 481,174 acres, or 5.6 per cent of the entire sales for the year. In 1880 the sales increased to 996,815 acres, or 10.9 per cent; in 1881 to 1,517,136 acres, or 14.1 per cent; and in 1882 to 2,335,764, or 15 per cent of the entire sales. Much of the public land in the States named is available for agricultural purposes, and the statistics of the population of the South show that it has been this character of land that commanded the readiest sale.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

in his report, will devote considerable space to the star-route cases, but he will not be able to show that the Government has obtained a verdict in the second trial, as that trial will be just begun when the report is submitted to Congress. If the comments made by incoming members as to the administration of the Department of Justice are a fair index or Republican sentiment, the Attorney-General will find it difficult to make an acceptable report to Congress of the conduct of the star-route cases.

WAR.

The most important feature of Secretary Lincoln's report will be his suggestions that a further River and Harbor bill will not be needed.

NAVY.

Secretary Chandler will have some valuable recommendations as to the reorganization of the navy in many particulars, and he will be able to point to the success in the completion of the unfinished turreted ironclad Miantonomah as proof that it will be worth the while of the Government to complete the remaining three unfinished vessels of similar class, which being done, the Government will have four effective war ships which the naval engineers say will be entirely seaworthy.

STATE.

The Secretary of State will devote considerable space to our South American relations, and will have important information to communicate as to the failure of the recent attempt of our new Minister to Chili, Dr. Logan, to negotiate an effective and final treaty of peace between Chili and Peru.

TREASURY.

The recommendations of Secretary Folger have not yet been determined upon. He is considering a number of suggestions made to him by New York financiers as to additional steps which may be taken in the direction of refunding. He has already committed himself to recommendations in favor of large reductions of internal revenue taxation. It is now stated that he has decided to refuse to act upon the suggestions of certain New York bankers to purchase 4s and 4½s in the open market, and that he will instead recommend to Congress that a law shall be passed for their redemption before maturity.

THE MESSAGE.

Gen. Arthur has not intimated as yet to any member of his Cabinet what he will recommend in his message. He has, to one or two members of Congress, stated that he should heartily favor liberal internal-revenue reductions, and has to one or two given intimations that he will take occasion to have something more positive to say than he yet has said on the subject of civil-service reform. He has not, so far as has been ascertained, given any one hints enough about his present line of thought to enable one to make even an approximate outline of any suggestions he may have to make as to the late elections. The President is devoting himself to the preparation of his message. He has had a synopsis of the principal recommendations which the Cabinet officers have in view prepared and sent to him at the Soldiers' Home, where he occupies himself a number of hours each day in the preparation of the document which will be sent to Congress

TWO WEEKS FROM MONDAY.

One or two of the belated Secretaries have disappointed him in not having outlined their suggestions, if they have any to make. They are burning the midnight oil to make up for the time spent in protracted vacation. The injunctions as to secrecy extend so far as to be laid upon bureau officers of the Treasury, like the Controller of the Currency, who is required by law to make his report directly to Congress. The only reports that are being given out are those of

THE MINOR BUREAU AND DIVISION CHIEFS,

some of whom think it of importance that the country should know how many letters were written in their divisions, how many documents were briefed, how many pounds of twine and sealing-wax were used.

The Secret-Service Division make a modest report, which is perhaps of more importance to the citizens of the United States than some of the more pretentious documents as to which so much official mystery is to be made. Chief Brooks reports that since paper currency was issued there never has been a year before when some new counterfeit note has not been discovered. None was discovered during the last year. He attributes this, in accordance with his theory, to the fact that Executive clemency did not open the doors of the penitentiaries to skilled counterfeiters, and that those who have served out their time were held under the closest surveillance by the secret service officials. There has, however, been considerable counterfeiting of the trade and silver dollars and of the subsidiary silver coins. Mr. Brooks' report does not indicate that this crime is decreasing.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The injunction of secrecy is so comprehensive upon the departments that it is very doubtful whether the House Committee on Appropriations will even be furnished with the necessary estimates before Congress meets. However, the Chairman of the committee has directed a meeting to be called for the 28th of November, and enough members have answered to assure the presence of a quorum.

THE TREASURY.

SECRETARY FOLGER HAS GIVEN UP THE IDEA OF PURCHASING FOUR PER CENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—Secretary Folger has decided not to purchase any of the long 4 per cents in open market at present, as he thinks it would be difficult to explain to the people the wisdom of paying high premiums. He does not yet see his way clear in the law to accept the offer of $2,000,000 currency 6s on a basis of 3 per cent, but he will ask Congress for permission to do so. The surplus revenue he will still continue to invest in the extended 5s. He does not favor taking off all the tax from whisky and tobacco, although he thinks there should be a large reduction in internal revenue. He will also recommend considerable modification of the tariff.

THE PEORIA SECOND NATIONAL.

It is a fact that he has authorized the Second National Bank of Peoria, Ill., to deposit 4 per cent bonds at their market value, instead of their face value, as heretofore required, as security for public moneys, in place of the called bonds now held as security. The Secretary reserves the right to draw upon the bank whenever the balance becomes so large as to render the security insufficient. Secretary Folger says this arrangement was a private one, applicable only to the bank at Peoria. The charter of that bank was about to expire, and the Directors were undecided whether to continue as a National bank or become a private banking institution. It is one of the most important public depositories, its receipts during the last fiscal year from internal revenue alone amounting to more than $11,000,000. Only one National depository—that in Cincinnati—received a sum larger than that named. It was desirable to retain this bank as a National depository, hence the concession. Secretary Folger was asked whether he would not be compelled now to extend the same privilege to all National banks which are designated public depositories.

LAND FRAUDS.

HOW THEY HAVE BEEN RUNNING THINGS IN DAKOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—Hiram Barber, formerly of Chicago, now Receiver of the Land-Office in Dakota, has made a report to the General Land-Office on the frauds at the Mitchell (Dak.) Land-Office, which have long attracted attention. The report is of a sensational character. It shows that the names of a strolling minstrel troupe were used to make entries for land under the Timber-Culture act. Twelve fraudulent entries have been discovered. Barber in his report says:

"The applications were indorsed in the usual manner, as having been received by the Register of the Twentieth. They were marked in pencil also with the name of George S. Bidwell. The jurats of the affidavits were not complete. As soon as there was a lull in the business of the office I repaired to the Alexander Mitchell House. I found that the minstrel troupe had stopped at the Bradley House, whither I went. I there obtained

A LIST OF THEIR NAMES.

I knew that the troupe had left the city on Saturday, Sept. 16. I returned to the land office, and then discovered that the twelve homestead and twelve timber-culture entries referred to were for members of that party. Their entries were in Township 111, Ranges 77 and 78. Upon a reference to the plat I found by the indorsement of the Register thereon that the plats were received in this office on Tuesday, the 19th of September, 1882, three days after the departure of the minstrel troupe. Upon further investigation I was credibly informed that these parties were sworn by the Register late on Saturday night, the 16th of September, and that they came to his residence accompanied and escorted by one George S. Bidwell and one George E. Letcher.

A SON OF THE REGISTER.

I was also credibly informed that these parties had executed relinquishments of these claims on Saturday night, Sept. 16, just before their departure from the town."

The Receiver then details his efforts to uncover the frauds. The story by affidavit is a long one, but the gist is in the quotation from the Receiver's oath. The Register and land ring used everybody who came along, granting fraudulent entries and purchasing the relinquishments before the plat was filed, the ostensible claimants having no more rights than these strolling minstrels. The report of the special agent, Holcomb, sent out to investigate these frauds, corroborates the charge of the Receiver. The Secretary of the Interior has not yet acted upon the case.

TARIFF.

ARGUMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—The argument of the Metropolitan Industrial League before the Tariff Commission, prepared by Charles S. Hill, of the State Department, has just been issued from the Government Printing-Office in a volume of 200 pages, supplied with diagrams showing the degree of influence that the several conditions affecting the results of the tariff have on the principal countries of the world. Mr. Hill recommends a rational reduction and abolition of the duplex system in cotton goods, an increase of rates in hemp, jute, and flax, protection to American wines and brandies against foreign adulterations, material changes in rates in metals and minerals, and that a duty of $2 per ton be placed on iron-ore, and slight modifications in breadstuffs, provisions, and animals. The

EXISTING AVERAGE RATES IN SUGAR

are generally indorsed, but the abolition of duplex rates is strongly urged. Protection to silk culture and reeling is also recommended. The abolition of the duty on lumber is likewise advised. In wool and woolen goods a simplification and consistent revision contemplating a change from the duplex system to an ad valorem rate is recommended. A duty of 10 per cent on quinine is advised. To the free list are added twenty-five articles heretofore rated, among which are spirits of turpentine, sponges, crude saltpetre, resin, asphaltum, and nitrate of lead. Material changes are recommended in internal revenue taxes, involving the abolition

of the tax on most articles now specified. Referring to

THE REVIVAL OF OUR MERCHANT MARINE,

Mr. Hill says:

"In our industries at home, as well as in our credit abroad, there is no source of personal employment and National pride so great as shipbuilding. Let Congress properly give subvention to our mail transports, and the demand for American-built ships will immediately prove the fallacy and absurdity of the imputation that 'Americans cannot build ships,' and the foolish assertion that a tariff on 5 per cent of a ship's cost of crude material could affect the conditions of our shipping. A community tariff tribunal, comprised of the United States Commissioner of Customs, a representative selected from the merchants or manufacturers, and a third arbitrator selected by both, similar to the provision of the tariff law of France, is earnestly recommended."

NOTES AND NEWS.

GARDINER HUBBARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—Gardiner Hubbard, who made a great fortune in telephones, and who used to be well known about the halls of Congress as an expounder of legislation to members of Congress, has purchased for his daughter, who is a very beautiful woman (a deaf mute, the wife of Graham Bell), the famous Broadhead house, which was built at a cost of $100,000, and has never been occupied because the young couple (Mrs. Broadhead was one of the daughters of Storrs Willis, of New York) had not money enough left to maintain themselves in so much grandeur.

THE SWISS FAMILY FREI.

Mr. Frei, the new Swiss Minister, is attended in his walk by a number of fresh, chubby children. They are all young and have fair brown hair, blue eyes, and cheeks like pinks. They go about in charge of a comely "bonne" and a young Swiss who wears the livery of the Minister, with the crimson cross of his native land on his broad cap. They are a happy-looking party, and it is an open question as to which are the most pleased and interested—the children or their attendants. Mr. Frei before the War was a resident of Illinois and an American citizen; but he again became a citizen of his native country (Switzerland) after the War, and was appointed President of the Swiss Congress, from which position he was made the first Minister to the United States. The former representatives of that country have been Consuls-General. Mr. Frei has rented the house on Capitol Hill owned by Mrs. Briggs, known as "The Maples."

WASHINGTON HOUSES.

Mr. Justice Waite has just moved into a new house on I street, which was built by Mr. Thompson, of the Metropolitan Bank. The house is somewhat removed from the locality towards which fashion now tends, but it is much more central and easy of access, and is between two beautiful parks—Lafayette Square and McPherson Square. Very nearly across the way is the house where Fernando Wood lived so many years and entertained so handsomely. That house is to be soon converted into a Washington Delmonico's. John Chamberlain, the famous caterer, who has had so varied an experience, has taken a lease for ten years. Just below it the old house of Mr. Blaine is to be occupied by William R. Travers, the New York broker, who has just bought it for $20,000 cash. Mr. Travers is to entertain, it is said, in the interest of Bayard's candidacy for the Presidency.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Frank Sperry, Judge Folger's private secretary, has come back from his summer outing. He has returned with a double coat of tan, for he has spent his summer canoeing on the St. Lawrence, and "the sun and the shadow of the sun" have made him as brown as his eyes.

Judge Cartter has returned from his summer jaunt, and "his youth is renewed like the eagle's."

Rumor says that Gen. Wallace has a Turkish novel in course of preparation that will rival "Ben Hur." The period chosen is when the "Veringer Guard" was in its glory, the period that no novelist except Fouque has turned to account, and he only in his story of "Thiodolf, the Icelander."

The report of a marriage between Mr. Allan Arthur and Miss Crowley proves to be only a report, the result of the warm friendship and intimacy that exists betweeen the two families.

Judge Thurman has sold his house in Washington, and will probably make his winter residence in New York with his son-in-law, Richard McCormick. The latter has just risen from a sick bed, where he has been confined for many months with a terrible disease—gout in the stomach.

Miss Douglass, daughter of ex-Commissioner Douglass, has gone to spend the season until New-Year's with Mr. McMurtrie, who has recently been appointed Professor at Champaign, Ill. Prof. McMurtrie has been called from the Agricultural Department here to the Chair of Chemistry in the State College there.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.

Complete Failure of the Attempt to Prevent Sunday Theatrical Performances in Cincinnati.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 19.—All the theatres were open tonight with one exception, and two of them gave matinées. It has been the boast of Mayor Means, who was elected on a reform ticket, that he had stopped Sunday amusements in Cincinnati. There were many other reforms which it was promised he would effect if elected, but that of closing up the places of amusement on Sunday was the only one which he ever seriously tried to carry out. Even that point is now surrendered. The Mayor says that all the performers and others connected with the theatres will be arrested on warrants in the morning, but everybody knows what that means. At Heuck's Opera-House several previous attempts have been made to play on Sunday, but the entertainment was stopped as soon as it was begun by the police, who put the proprietors and actors under arrest. In each case, however, the Mayor failed to establish a charge against them, and the defendants were all dismissed. Tonight the play was allowed to proceed before a crowded house to the close, and whatever arrests may be made tomorrow are not likely to prevent regular Sunday theatricals hereafter. At the Coliseum, the Vine Street Opera-House, and the smaller places of amusement sensational and variety performances were given to packed houses. The effect of the closing for a time of the regular theatres on Sunday has unmistakably been to lower the character of Sunday amusements and to multiply low concert-saloons. For that reason, while many will regret the failure to abolish Sunday shows, the practical abandonment of that purpose by the Mayor is not likely to make the town much worse. On the contrary, it may result in improving the character of the Sunday amusements and of decreasing the attendance upon those that are disreputable.

AN EX-PRIEST.

Prevented from Lecturing in Toledo a Week Ago by a Mob, He Last Night Delivered His Speech under Police Protection.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 19.—The attempt of O'Connor, the ex-priest, to lecture in White's Hall last Sunday night, and which was prevented by a mob, has kept the city in a furor on the subject of free speech the whole week. O'Connor appealed to the Mayor and and Chief of Police for a hearing, asserting that he would rather perish than that a feather be lost from the sacred wing of liberty. The excitement was hightened by the alleged discovery that the forcible resistance to the lecture scheme was organized in one of the Catholic churches the same afternoon. Meantime, private reports from El Paso, Ill., Saginaw, Mich., and other points made the ex-priest out a decided adventurer, if not a confirmed crank. However, the Chief of Police promised ample protection by a large squad of men detailed for the purpose, and the Mayor, as if doubting the efficiency or promptness of the police, ordered four of the local military companies to hold themselves in readiness to move at short notice. The lecture was changed to Wheeler's Opera-House for tonight, and in view of the greater interest the admission-fee was raised from the paltry sum the lecturer first proposed to charge to a much larger one. Tonight the opera-house was packed with curiosity-seekers, with large crowds on the streets adjoining, but good order was preserved by a large extra force of police. O'Connor delivered his lecture, "Why I Became a Priest and Why I Ceased to Be One," in a decidedly vehement and eccentric style, but with no serious interruption.

THE RAILROADS.

War in Earnest by the Roads Reaching to the Northwest.

An Alliance Between the St. Paul and Northwestern Companies.

Contractors on the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Have Made a Bad Bargain

A Stockholder's Account of the "Nickle-Plate" Sale to Vanderbilt.

He Now Owns Three-Fifths of the Stock, Common and Preferred.

The St. Paul Company Sees the Omaha Line, and Goes It One Better—The War to Be Carried into Africa—Excitement in the Northwest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 19.—The powers that be at the headquarters of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company will made no official statement as to their plans in relation to the action of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Company in lowering passenger rates from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago to $1, and cutting freight rates 50 per cent. But it is learned that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company will enter upon a most thorough system of fighting the Omaha Road. This system will go into effect at once, and will have all the power possible at all points in the Northwest where the St. Paul can injure the business of its opponents. The St. Paul system, with its feeders, covers a part of the territory throughout the Northwest where the Omaha line and its allies seek business. This is particularly the case where the rival lines have made extensions into the new wheat country, and it is believed that a ruinous cut in all sorts of business will be made. It is understood that the Chicago & Northwestern Company will make common cause with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company against the Omaha line and its allies. The announcement that the Omaha Company had made the reduction stated above did not appear to be a surprise to the St. Paul officials. Heretofore the fight has been on the passenger business from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago. At midnight tonight the freight pooling management on east-bound business ends by the terms of the original agreement. The pool on west-bound freight will hold till October, 1883. As stated in these dispatches a few days ago, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company and the Chicago & Northwestern Company were willing to allow east-bound freight rates to remain as they have been under the pooling arrangement, and left the other parties to the pool to inaugurate the cut, if one was to be made. The fact that no cut was announced led to the belief, till last night, that some new arrangement would be made or that rates would continue as under the old plan. But the Omaha Company has made a strike to obtain the grain-carrying business trade, and the war will be fought out now to whatever end may result. Orders will be issued before morning to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company officials to lower passenger rates from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago to $1, and to make a cut of 50 per cent on the east-bound freight rates. The understanding here is that the Chicago & Northwestern officials will do the same. Active telegraphic correspondence has been going on today between the officials of the St. Paul Road here and the Chicago headquarters of the Northwestern Road, and there is a harmonious understanding between the two in the matters involved and the plans to be adopted. So far the cut in freight is on grain only, but a similar reduction on other commodities will follow. The officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company state that the cut announced by the Omaha line is only a part of the "rule-or-ruin policy" which has been adopted by the syndicate now controlling the Omaha line and its allies, and they claim that the only way to meet it is by following cut by cut till the companies which have inaugurated the war shall be brought to terms. It is claimed that the Omaha and Rock Island Companies, with the lesser lines which act in cooperation therewith, have sought to force the St. Paul Company to forego those advantages which geographical position and other easily understood causes gives it, and to allow the competing lines to enjoy these same advantages, which could be the case under an artificial and forced system to which the St. Paul Company does not propose to submit. It is reported that the St. Paul Company is fully prepared to carry its retaliatory policy into effect at once, and that a schedule has been prepared already fixing greatly reduced rates on all kinds of freight in all those sections where the line competes with that of the Omaha Company.

THE SITUATION AT ST. PAUL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 19.—The cut of passenger rates by the Omaha Road to and from St. Paul to Chicago, and of freight rates to 50 per cent below the pool rate, has created intense excitement in St. Paul and Minneapolis and in interior points affected. These rates practically advance the prices of grain at all points on the Omaha line 15 cents per bushel. The cuts amount to 50 per cent, thus making the Minneapolis market three or four cents per bushel for wheat within Milwaukee prices. The cuts will affect all points on the Omaha line where there can be a hit at the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. They were fully met today by both of the other Northwestern roads. At 4:30 p. m. Mr. L. F. Boyd, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, issued orders to sell tickets by the Albert Lea at 50 cents each. The price of tickets was $5, with a rebate of $4.50. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road cut the rate to Chicago to $1, and made corresponding rates at competing interior points. They have also announced a freight cut this morning, which is that they will take grain from interior points to Minneapolis, permit it to be ground into flour there, and carry the flour to Chicago for a rate amounting to 12 cents a bushel on the wheat. This evening President J. J. Hill, of the Manitoba Line, was closeted with Mr. Merrill, but for what purpose was not mentioned. The Omaha folks have put out 6,500 flyers and scattered broadcast, many printed in seven different languages. By train time tonight the ticket sales amounted to $1,000. The price of tickets by both the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Omaha lines was $8, with a rebate of $7. For points beyond Chicago tickets are sold at the rate from Chicago, with the $1 to Chicago added, which gives also omnibus transfer in Chicago. Thus, if a traveler wants to go to Detroit from St. Paul, the fare would be $9, or $1 to Chicago and $8 from Chicago to Detroit. On the streets all sorts of rumors were flying. One was that tomorrow the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul will carry passengers from St. Paul to Chicago for nothing. There will be probably an immense travel in motion during the week. As soon as the news is fully circulated at country points strangers will pour in, and probably there will be an exodus from Dakota. All the trains went out fully loaded last night, with sleepers crammed. At the Union Depot there was not a large rush of sales, tickets having been sold mostly by the offices of the roads interested in the fight. The present prospects are that, unless peace is declared within thirty days, the war will continue for a year, or during the run of this crop. If a settlement should be effected, the first thing to be adjusted will be the question that has been the foundation of the trouble—namely: the putting into the pool wheat taken from the territory north of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and milled into flour by local mills, while in transit on all the lines. If this is adjusted by a willingness of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul to accede to the demands of the other lines, then the war may end; otherwise it will not.

The *Pioneer-Press* will print tomorrow an interview with General-Manager Merrill, of the Milwaukee Road. He was of the opinion that the fight was very likely to be one which could not be settled in a day or so, whatever any gentleman might think in that regard. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul had not challenged anybody, but if it was fired at it would most certainly be compelled to shoot back. There is no likelihood of a pool meeting for the simple reason that there is no pool. It was not at all clear to Mr. Merrill how his company could do anything toward stopping the fight, as it had not begun it. In other words, it was very evident from Mr. Merrill's general attitude that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul could not now accept any but its own terms, and most assuredly could not offer any. So far as the prolongation of the conflict is concerned, he said that it would last just as long as the opponents of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul could afford to keep it up. The attitude of the Chicago & Northwestern has been a subject of much inquiry, and has not been generally understood in St. Paul. With reference to this, the reporter was told that there is the friendliest and most consistent relations between the Northwestern and the St. Paul. The facts are that the Omaha is enabled by its terms with the Northwestern to control east-bound business, the Northwestern offsetting that advantage by holding absolute control of the west-bound traffic. Thus the Omaha is enabled to dictate rates to Chicago, but in turn the Northwestern can dictate rates out of Chicago, and will maintain them, thus placing the Omaha at the mercy of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul so far as west-bound business is concerned.

It is authoritatively stated that the relations between the Northwestern and St. Paul Companies are such that they are now working in perfect harmony. When the consultation with reference to passenger rates came up Mr. Merrill handed the reporter the following figures: From St. Paul or Minneapolis to Chicago or Milwaukee, $1; from St. Paul or Minneapolis to Eau Claire, 25 cents; from St. Paul or Minneapolis to Shakopee, Mankato, Winnebago City, Albert Lea, Carver, Prairie Junction, Sheldon, Ia., Sioux City, 25 cents; and the same price (25 cents) from any of these points to St. Paul or Minneapolis—or, in other words, a person can go from St. Paul to Albert Lea or any of those points named in the 25-cent list and return for 50 cents; from St. Paul or Minneapolis to Adrian, Minn., $2.05, or same rate back; to Norfolk, Neb., $3.25; same from Norfolk to St. Paul; to Council Bluffs, $1, same price for return; to Omaha, $1.50; to St. Joe, Mo., $4.90; to Atchison, Kas., $5.75; to St. Peter, Minn., 75 cents, same price to return; to Blue Earth, 60 cents, same price up; to Heron Lake, 35 cents, same price up; to East Orange, 85 cents, same to return; to Sibley, 90 cents, same to return; to Lemars, Ia., $1.50, same price back; to Luverne, Minn., $1.40; to Valley Springs, 85 cents; to Kansas City, $6.95; to Denver, $21.50; to San Francisco, $46.50. From Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Sheldon, Ia, Shakopee, Mankato, Albert Lea, Carver, or Prairie Junction to Chicago or Milwaukee the price is $1.

Perhaps the greatest interest centres in the slashing of freight rates, and when that point was reached the reporter was given the following formal and official notice: On and after Nov. 20 and until further notice the rate on millstuffs from St. Paul or Minneapolis to Milwaukee or Chicago will be 7½ cents per 100 pounds, and on flour 15 cents per barrel. Milling in transit, rates on wheat to St. Paul or Minneapolis from Albert Lea, Winnebago City, Mankato, Fulda, and Pipestone, inclusive, Sheldon, and Sioux Falls, 12½ cents per 100 pounds. That is, wheat can be shipped from the points named to Minneapolis or St. Paul, ground into flour, and reshipped to Milwaukee or Chicago, all on the one shipping, in transit rate of 12½ cents per 100 pounds. The cut is a heavy one, the former rate on flour to Milwaukee or Chicago being 40 cents per barrel.

After the announcement of the 50-cent rate by the Albert Lea Route in Minneapolis, Ticket-Agent Boyd authorized the sale of limited tickets, three days, from Minneapolis to New York, for first class, and a proportionate reduction to other leading cities throughout the country. Before Mr. Boyd had concluded his instructions at the ticket office the reporter fired the following conundrum:

"Mr. Boyd, will there be any reduction in the rates on freights in consequence of this new development in the passenger line?"

Mr. Boyd—You can say that freight rates will be reduced one-half over the Rock Island, between Minneapolis and St. Paul, and Chicago, and perhaps shippers can secure a quarter rate by talking a little.

Upon further investigation it was found that the Rock Island Company had really extended the war to the freight business on Saturday evening, and, having notified the millers that flour would hereafter be carried to Chicago at the rate of 10 cents per 100 pounds, or half the rate formerly charged, many cars were ordered for this morning at the above figures. Somehow a few of the commission men learned that the cut was to extend to freights, and made contracts with millers for a large amount of bran and mill-feed before the latter learned what was in the wind, and thus secured the big end of the bargain.

Contractors on the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Bargained for More than They Can Fulfill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Nov. 19.—About a week ago rumors were floating around in regard to trouble between the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railway Company and the contractors for building their road. At the time of the trouble it was settled to the apparent satisfaction of the parties, but it seems that McGillis & Co., the contractors, were not satisfied, as yesterday they ordered their men to stop work. Last night the contractors and about 100 of their men came to Kankakee from Momence, and were going to have satisfaction from the railroad company, but the police detained them from doing any harm to the company's property. The cause of the trouble is that McGillis & Co. did not go over the proposed line of the road thoroughly when they bid for the construction of it. The line of the road after it leaves Kankakee County passes through a very marshy country, and therefore needed a good deal of spiling, which the contractors claim they did not know was to continue so far along the road. McGillis & Co. claim that where they thought spiles of a short length would do, it needs long spiles and bridging, making almost continuous line of bridges for a number of miles. The contractors owe their men over $7,000, and, as they are probably not able to pay it, will have to throw up the contract for building unless some arrangement is made this week. This road is a through line from North Judson, Ind., to Council Bluffs, Ia., and a branch from Streator, Ill., to St. Paul, Minn. The road is now in operation from Momence to Streator, a distance of eighty miles. At North Judson it will strike the Pennsylvania Road, a branch of which it pro bably is.

The Story of the Sale of the Nickel-Plate—Three-fifths of Its Stock Owned by Vanderbilt.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* tells the story of the sale of the "Nickel-Plate" as follows:

Mr. Cal Brice, of Lima, one of the projectors, builders, and sellers of the Nickel-Plate Railroad, arrived in the city yesterday, and quartered at the Grand Hotel, where a representative of the *Enquirer* had the pleasure of meeting him last night. He is a young man, apparently not more than 40, with plenty of sand in his hair and beard. His eyes are keen and bright, and he has an aquiline nose that carries any amount of decision and character. Though of modest stature, he is compactly built, and looks as tough as wire. In manner he is pleasant and affable, and, though rapid in speech, his language is clear cut and incisive, and he is never at a loss for fit words with which to express his thoughts in the most comprehensive manner. We are thus particular in describing him, for he is one of the rising men of the State, and is in a fair way to become a political as well as a railroad magnate. In response to a question as to whether the Nickel-Plate was really built in a first-class manner, Mr. Brice replied that the Western portion of it was as well built as most of the ordinary country roads. The rest of it is splendidly built, though in order to facilitate its completion on time the contractors were permitted to put in some wooden culverts and bridges in place of stone and iron ones; but reclaimers were made on them sufficient to make the changes at later dates. Haste was necessary, because a road sells better when its rails are strung from end to end than when it is only a project. Its ponds, too, are thus much more readily disposed of. Vanderbilt, he thinks, had no idea of buying the Nickel-Plate when he started on his Western trip, and whenever he spoke of it it was in the most disparaging terms. Gould intended to purchase it and make it a part of the Wabash system—when he got ready. It was evident that if the Nickel-Plate was operated as an independent line it would not only cause but precipitate a trunk line war. The Lackawanna is about finished, and the West Shore will be completed next summer, so by that time it, with those connections, would form an independent line from Chicago to New York. Vanderbilt's friends, learning that Gould intended to take the road into his system, went to him and urged him to buy it, and to do so while Gould was in the Far West. Vanderbilt is a man of quick action, and, seeing the advantages that would accrue to him by the ownership of the Nickel-Plate, sent Gen. Devereux to Mr. Brice to treat with him. Mr. Brice said he would sell if he got his price, and provided he was permitted to sell not only the controlling interest but also all the stock of his following that would be offered. "I will sell on these terms this week," said he; "but next week we have $2,500,000 to pay, and if we pay that the road can not be bought on any terms." Gen. Devereux comprehended the situation and said: "I will send Burke around to see you tomorrow." Burke called on Mr. Brice, and terms of sale were agreed on and the first down payment made to bind the bargain before the brokers of the company were aware there was a trade in progress. The whole sale was made in two days. Mr. Brice sold 150,000 shares of the preferred and 100,000 of the common stock, the whole 250,000 for between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000. The purchaser also bought over 50,000 shares in the open market, thus giving him over 300,000 of the 500,000 shares. Mr. Brice is of the opinion that in three or four years the Nickel-Plate could be made to earn $8,000 per mile a year, or $4,000,000 gross, and that it could be operated for 50 per cent of that sum, as its grades are low, its tangents long, and the other physical qualities proportionately good. When asked if Vanderbilt would not be able to do as well, if not better, with it, he answered that he would. "He owns three-fifths of the Nickel-Plate," he replied, "and though he controls the Lake Shore, the amount of it that he owns is problematical. He will divide the Bee Line traffic to the Nickel-Plate, and that will be a great advantage to it. Besides, he will most probably use his combined Canada Southern and Michigan Central, the Lake Shore and the Nickel-Plate in judicious stock speculation. He can use either two of the roads to bolster up or depreciate the third, and can make his turns in their securities almost at will." Though a good round sum was paid for the Nickel-Plate—a sum sufficient to pay its projectors 75 per cent profit—Mr. Brice is of the opinion that it was a good purchase for Vanderbilt in a financial point of view.

The Baltimore & Ohio System.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 18.—Not only Pittsburg and Wheeling, but Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, are evidently directly interested in the exceedingly vigorous move the Baltimore & Ohio has recently made to secure a stronger foothold in the territory so long almost absolutely controlled by the Pennsylvania system. The arrival here this evening of the large number of Baltimore & Ohio officials constituting the inspection party created no little interest. The trip over the Pittsburg Division, extending as it did over all the branches, is considered to have more bearing upon future developments than mere going over the line. The junction road in this city, in which the Baltimore & Ohio is so largely interested, is in shape to be pushed forward to rapid completion, and judging from the deals being made there will be plenty of business for it. With the Pittsburg & Western Road, of which Mr. Hyndman, the former Superintendent of the Pittsburg Division, is General Manager, the Baltimore & Ohio is upon the friendliest terms, the traffic arrangement between the two lines being very close. The Pittsburg & Western is almost completed to Akron, O., where it has allied itself with the Valley Road, the two forming a short line to Cleveland. The trio of roads, the Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburg & Western, and Valley of Ohio, constitute a through line from Baltimore and Washington which is eighty miles the shortest from the latter-named city to Cleveland, and, for that matter, Detroit as well. The contract between the roads is such as to insure a mutually satisfactory management, and with the completion of the junction road here the Baltimore & Ohio will run its sleepers through from Baltimore and Washington to Cleveland without change, and possibly entire trains, as the running of solid trains a long distance is quite a feature of the Baltimore & Ohio's way of doing things. From Akron to Chicago Junction the completion of the connecting link is hardly the question of a year's time, and then via its Chicago Division the Baltimore & Ohio will have the short line from Pittsburg to Chicago. Meantime, however, the Pennsylvania is not to go without a direct competition to its Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago line, so long holding a monopoly of the enormous traffic between this city and Chicago. There is very much more in the Baltimore & Ohio absorption of the Pittsburg Southern than would appear at the first glance. The Pittsburg Southern is a narrow-gage extending to Washington, Pa., which is the terminus of the Hempfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio for Wheeling. It was graded for a full gage, and from its position was the very key in connection with the Baltimore & Ohio system, connecting at Wheeling with a rival line to Chicago. Exceedingly clever work was done in securing possession of this property, and after it was once in hand not a little diplomacy had to be carried out to insure everything essential to success. Vanderbilt's consent to crossing his lines to the coke regions had to be secured, and possibly that of the Pennsylvania Company. Right of way for a cutoff from Glenwood on the Pittsburg Division to a favorable point on the Pittsburg Southern was not to be had for the asking, especially with two great rival railways interested, and throughout the keenest watching was necessary to put matters in shape. Third Vice-President Spencer, assisted by Judge Cowan, the company's counsel, and Superintendent King, of the Pittsburg Division, conducted the negotiations, and it has just come to light that Mr. Spencer had absolute possession of the road for nearly five weeks before even Vanderbilt or the Pennsylvania people suspected it. During that period he had made the crossing of the Vanderbilt lines a certainty, had done away with any possible danger of interference from the Pennsylvania, had secured the right of way for the fifteen miles of new road, and actually got the contractor with 500 men at work before outside parties or the public had any idea that the Baltimore & Ohio was at the bottom of the whole thing. It was certainly a most admirably managed matter all the way through, and proves that Mr. Spencer is no novice in dealing even with such as Vanderbilt, the Pennsylvania Company, and other big guns. Hopkins, President of the Penn Bank here, and a prominent Democratic politician, sold the bonds of the Pittsburg Southern to the Baltimore & Ohio, and the syndicate of four who held the majority of the stock were in the deal. The contractor who is building the new portion of the line is under forfeiture bonds to complete it by April 15. He has an immense force of men on the work, and other large parties are changing the gage. This new line will give the Baltimore & Ohio a prestige it never before enjoyed here in Pittsburg, as by it a new outlet is gained to the West. The traffic between Pittsburg and Chicago in coke, gas-coal, and manufactured products is almost beyond computation, and the return shipments of grain and the like are almost as great. What west-bound freight the Baltimore & Ohio could control had to be delivered to the Pennsylvania and Pittsburg & Lake Erie here, having no facilities for doing otherwise. The bulk of it was, as a matter of course, given to the Pennsylvania, and in passengers and freight that company has always been practically with no rival here worthy of attention to interfere with any program it might adopt. Wheeling, too, was almost as wholly at the mercy of the one company, and next to Pittsburg will profit most from a manufacturing standpoint by the new order of things. The Baltimore & Ohio's new line via the Pittsburg Southern will to all intents and purposes be upon a fair competing basis to the Fort Wayne as to time and distance, and with the outlet via Wheeling and the outlet via Chicago Junction cannot but make matters lively for the Pennsylvania in a vast territory. It has never before known a rival. But the Baltimore & Ohio appear to be disposed to anything rather than a contented state in getting merely into the Pennsylvania's Chicago territory, and is going just as lively for Cincinnati and the southern and southwestern territory generally. As one interesting bit of really fresh news, it can be stated without fear of contradiction that not only is a line from Columbus to New Vienna, on the Marrietta & Cincinnati, contemplated, but the money is ready, the pool formed, and active work about to be commenced. This will not only give the Baltimore & Ohio the shorter line by five miles than the Pan-Handle between Columbus and Cincinnati, but the shortest line between Pittsburg and Cincinnati and the South, St. Louis, and the Southwest. Between Pittsburg and Cincinnati it will be a line under a single management, as the Marrieta & Cincinnati will come under the full control of the Baltimore & Ohio at the December sale. The relations between the Ohio & Mississippi Road and the Baltimore & Ohio are, as is well known, of the most intimate character, the latter company having a large deputation in the directory of the Ohio & Mississippi. This insures the line through to St. Louis on the most satisfactory basis. That Pittsburg and Wheeling as well should be greatly interested in the vigorous branching out of the Baltimore & Ohio is no more than natural. The utmost good feeling is felt towards the company, and every aid given to further the success. Washington, Pa., as the intersection of the Pittsburg Southern Division and the new line from Connellsville, will have quite an impetus, and Wheeling, as the central point of the system, must receive a positive boom. The inspection party today went over the Morrell Branch, which will later on be known as the Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Short-Line. The heaviest work was the magnificent new bridge over the Youghiogheny just below Connellsville, and the special today was the first passenger train ever passing over it. It is built for double tracking, as is also the grading to Morrell, and beyond Morrell is the centre of extensive coke ovens reached now for the first time all rail. The construction of the track on to Washington, Pa., will be carried forward without cessation, and when completed will shorten the time between Baltimore and Washington, D. C., to Columbus and Chicago two and a half if not three hours. Then through trains for Chicago will run to Cumberland, thence to a point about a mile east of Connellsville, over the cut-off to Wheeling, and thence to the West. The commanding position the Baltimore & Ohio will have when its Pittsburg system is completed will make it a most formidable competitor to the Pennsylvania from this city to all points west to the lakes via Akron, the Northwest via Chicago, the South and Southwest via Wheeling, Columbus, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. The inspection party left this evening at 9 o'clock for Baltimore. Fifty miles of double track have been put in at this end of the division and many other improvements have been made. The trip over the Pittsburg Division has taken two days, embracing as it did all the branches and a general survey of the great coke district. Next week the inspection will commence on the Trans-Ohio Division.

Though They Don't Like It, the St. Louis Papers Begin to Admit that the Wabash Offices Will Be Removed to Chicago.

After the St. Louis papers have been roundly abusing THE TRIBUNE for more than a month because it stated that the headquarters of the general offices of the Wabash would before long be transferred to Chicago, they are now beginning to admit that the report was more than a mere rumor. The *Globe-Democrat* has the following regarding this matter:

A private telegram received yesterday says that J. C. Gault, Second Vice-President; J. F. How, Third Vice-President; and A. C. Bird, General Freight Agent, of the Wabash, left New York last night, and will arrive here tomorrow morning. With their arrival will come an important message to decide the future location of the general offices of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway. Nothing definit is known at the present time, but it is surmised that the removal has already been resolved upon. In an interview with J. C. Gault, after his return from Chicago, it was said that Col. How had charge of the arrangements, and unless he could lease the Gay Block it was probable that the company would make their headquarters in Chicago. It is now intimated that the arrangements for the removal of the offices to Chicago will be consummated this week. Mr. Gault left for New York last Sunday evening, ostensibly to attend a meeting of the Joint Executive Committee, but, as a matter of fact, to consult with Jay Gould with regard to the best method to be adopted in removing the offices of the Second Vice-President, General Passenger and General Freight Agents, without interfering with business. James F. How, Third Vice-President, and A. C. Bird, General Freight Agent, also accompanied Mr. Gault, and their presence imparts a flavor of truth to the report.

"How did this move come to be considered?" asked a *Globe-Democrat* reporter of an official who is a personal friend of both Mr. Gould and Mr. Gault.

"Just this way," said he. "When Mr. Gould was on his way from Omaha to Chicago, A. L. Hopkins, who was in the party, remarked that Mr. Gault was compelled to spend four days out of every six working days in Chicago. 'If that is so,' replied Mr. Gould, 'why not move the offices there?' and from this conversation the whole idea was conceived."

"Is it true Mr. Hopkins is unfriendly enough to St. Louis to have dropped that remark in Mr. Gould's hearing, with a view to having the offices taken from here?" queried the reporter.

"Oh, no; that's nonsense. The fact is the City of Chicago is to the Wabash traffic department what the New York stock market is to the speculator, the head centre. The majority of meetings are held there, and too many assistants and general agents are necessary while the headquarters are here."

"When do you think the move will take place?"

"Some time between January and April; furthermore, let me tell you: Mr. Gault's health was always in better condition when he lived up North. This climate is too malarious for him, and Gould finds him too good a traffic man to let go. If he wants him, he needs him."

"Will no other department be moved?"

"No, I think not; but the fact of Mr. J. F. How going to New York is enough to convince any one that the move will be made, because he has no especial business there outside of this movement."

The St. Paul & Minnesota Central Engaged in a Mild War at Red Wing, Minn.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 19.—A special from Red Wing gives the details of a sharp rail road fight between the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Minnesota Central Railways at that place. The Milwaukee has been excavating on a level with its other tracks and taken dirt on its flat-cars and deposited it between its main track and the river for the purpose of constructing another track from the depot to Bletcher's mill. This work has been going on for some time, when on Friday morning the Cannon Valley put a gang at work in the same place only six or eight feet above the grade of the Milwaukee Road, and excavations continued until 10 o'clock today, when Mr. Fogelberg received orders to stop work, which was done as stated before the city officials had served notice on the Milwaukee Company to stop work on Levee street, which was complied with, but resumed work again the instant the Cannon Valley got to grading too near the Milwaukee side-track. A large force was put on, and nearly all of the constructed road-bed of the Cannon Valley was shoveled on to the flat-cars and hauled away. A new side-track was laid last night by torchlight. It is on the site surveyed by the Minnesota Central. A number of railroad officials have been in the city, among whom are Messrs. Merrill, Prior, and Ladue, of the Milwaukee Road, and W. B. Stickney, of the Minnesota Central, but present developments do not indicate that any agreement between the two companies has been arrived at. Late in the afternoon an injunction was served by the Sheriff on the Milwaukee Company, wherein the city of Red Wing prayed that said company be restrained from performing acts not allowed by a certain ordinance passed at the last meeting of the Council.

The Humeston & Shenandoah Road of Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 18.—The construction of the Humeston & Shenandoah Road was not pushed forward vigorously enough to suit the Wabash officials, and when Gould and party passed over it recently they were in bad humor by reason of the condition of the track. At Humeston Mr. Gould and Mr. Wyatt, the manager, had an exciting talk, and there is no question but what Mr. Gould said an application would be made for a Receiver unless a change was made. Parties who have been over the road say that with the exception of ten miles of track near Tingley it is in good condition. No Wabash trains are running over it yet, and the reason assigned by Manager Wyatt is that the track is still in bad shape and that the heavy Wabash traffic would make it worse, thus causing extra expense. Mr. Wyatt was formerly with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road. It is reported that the two roads cannot agree on billing freight to points on the Humeston & Shenandoah, the Wabash desiring to bill on through rates, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy wanting everything rebilled at Humeston. The engines of the joint roads will take trains over the line when through trains are put on. The telegraph line is not completed. The officials of both roads in this city will not be interviewed. The Wabash is anxious to put on their through trains.

Want Freight Rates Adjusted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The Vermont & New York State Producers' Association has appointed a committee to confer with the Delaware & Hudson and Central Hudson Railroad Companies to see if freight rates cannot be adjusted so that Western shippers will not have the advantage in shipping to many important points. It is claimed that injurious freight rates have reduced slate 50 per cent.

To Whom Shall It Be Paid?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—Charles E. Pope, Receiver of the Chicago & South Atlantic Railway, has filed suit in the Federal Court against the Board of Commissioners of White County, Indiana, to enforce the payment of $24,900 tax collected in White Township, that county, in aid of the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Road. The last-named company turned over to the South Atlantic all its assets, and contracted with it to build its line. The Chicago & South Atlantic went into liquidation and the Delphi work was taken up and completed by Yeoman, Hager & Co., who also lay claim to the above. The Commissioners stand ready to make the allowance whenever the rights of property are definitly determined.

Pan-Handle Improvements at Indianapolis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—The Pan-Handle Company has recently made a purchase of ground just east of the city. Plans are already prepared for placing on this and other ground already owned by the company, extensive shops and yards. The rickety old machine shops inside the city will be torn away. The company is waiting until the pending sale of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central is consummated, when the Pennsylvania interest will have a sure thing before beginning the extensive improvements. Within the next few years it is said the Pan-Handle will put $600,000 in permanent improvements in this city in accordance with the plan already perfected.

Progress in the Construction of the Jacksonville Southeastern.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Nov. 19.—The Jacksonville Southeastern Railway is now constructed to Walshville, seven miles southeast of here. The company propose, in addition to their main line to the Ohio River via Centralia, to build a branch to East St. Louis, and Saturday afternoon a meeting of citizens of Walshville and vicinity was held to consider what inducements they could offer to have the East St. Louis Branch leave the main line at their station. There was considerable enthusiasm manifested, and committees were appointed to interview the people of the village and the farmers and ascertain what can be done in the matter of the right of way and bonus.

Another Cut in Lumber Freight Rates.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 19.—Tomorrow morning the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad will announce another break in lumber rates from this city to Council Bluffs, Atchison, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, and Kansas City to seven cents per 100 pounds in car-load lots. The rate last week was 10 cents, the lowest ever known, the former cut being from 12½ cents. On Saturday one firm here contracted sixty cars at the 10-cent rate to Omaha, but this seven-cent rate to all Missouri points touched by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road is beyond possible expectation.

On a Tour of Inspection.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 18.—Gov. Rusk and Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin, and the officers and Directors of the Omaha Road, arrived at Superior yesterday morning on a tour of inspection over the newly-completed branch. They were met at Superior by prominent citizens of Duluth in a tug, and escorted to this city, where they spent some time. They pronounce the new branch first-class in every particular—as good as any new road in the country. The officers of the road say through sleepers will be running from Duluth to Chicago by July next. The party returned home last evening.

Canada Pacific Purchases.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 19.—It is said that the Canada Pacific Railway has secured an interest and favorable running arrangement over the Southeastern Railway, and is about purchasing the Portland & Ogdensburg Road, together with the dock and yard premises at Portland, with the view of making that the Atlantic port of the Canada Pacific Railway.

Miscellaneous Items.

After next May the Netherlands Government requires that trains running more than thirty-seven miles an hour be provided with brakes of a kind approved by the Minister of Works.

The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul for the second week in November were $477,000, against $362,046 for the corresponding week last year; increase, $114,954. The Chicago & Northwestern earnings for the second week in November were $446,800, a decrease of $2,100.

Mr. A. A. Talmage, General Transportation Manager of the Missouri Pacific Railway, has just issued the following circular: "The resignation of Mr. L. L. Keller having been tendered, the same is accepted, and the jurisdiction of Mr. J. M. Eddy, Superintendent, extended over the Gainesville Branch, joint track, Dallas Extension, Fort Worth and Waco Sections of the Kansas & Texas Division. Resignation and appointment to take effect Nov. 15, 1882."

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Erie Company Friday President Jewett made the following statement of the results of the operations of the road for the year ending Sept. 30, 1882:

		Decrease from prev. year.
Gross earnings from traffic	$19,975,773	$739,881
Working expenses	13,088,093	168,186
Net earnings from traffic	6,887,680	571,695
Percentage of operating expenses	65½ p.ct.	
Earnings f'm other sources	780,655	63,650
Total earnings from traffic and all other sources	20,756,428	803,482
Surplus earnings for year	1,166,642	720,775
Total number of tons transported during the year	11,896,238	inc.808,415

From this it appears that all the items which should show an increase show a decrease, and those which should show a decrease show an increase.

A POLITICAL EXILE.

A Plain-Spoken Man Who Dared to Criticise Bismarck's Conduct Banished from Germany.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 19.—There recently arrived in this city on the steamship Hermann from Bremen Dr. O. A. C. Tiegs, a prominent physician and influential citizen of Berlin, Germany, who, it has just been learned, was banished about a month ago from that country by order of Bismarck because he had dared to criticise the great Prime Minister. It appears that at a dinner party of one of the Berlin clubs the Doctor and several other gentlemen were discussing the political situation, when he emphatically condemned the conduct of Bismarck for oppressing the poor and making for them laws more stringent and oppressive than those governing the wealthy classes. This remark, coming from a physician of Dr. Tiegs' standing, created surprise. It became noised about, and was reported by the police authorities to Bismarck. In a very short time he was informed that he must leave the country immediately or be arrested and suffer a long term of imprisonment. Accordingly he was compelled to abandon his large practice, leave all his property in the custody of his parents, and with his wife embark for this country, where he would be allowed free rights and free speech. The Doctor states that the poor are terribly oppressed by Bismarck, which is the principal cause of the large number of emigrants to this country during the past two years. As an illustration, he said that every servant receiving about $30 per annum in our money must pay an annual tax of $1 to the Government; the business-man whose stock is worth $1,000 pays a tax of $6; and the millionaire pays $60. This partiality he thinks will cause a revolution in the near future. Dr. Tiegs will remain in Baltimore, and likely practice his profession.

THE STATE FENCIBLES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—In a letter to the State Fencibles Battalion, which tendered its services as an escort upon the occasion of the inauguration of Governor-elect Pattison, that gentleman says: "There is no reason I can see why the mere taking of an oath by citizens called by the people to execute public trust should be made occasion for scenes of pageantry and demonstration. I am determined that, so far as I can control the matter, my inauguration as Governor shall not cost the people of Pennsylvania a dollar."

CHESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 19.—Steinitz won the fourth game in the series of chess games.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Trial of a Woman for Circulating Canceled Notes—American Coal in Demand—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 19.—The trial of Mrs. Ryan for circulating canceled Dominion notes has been concluded. Mr. Taylor, of the Finance Department, testified that though the signatures to the bills produced were in his handwriting, he never signed any $50 bills. The signatures appeared to be those usually found on $1 bills. Mr. Todd, of the same department, swore that the notes produced had been recalled by the Government and canceled. When the notes are received by the department they are put in boxes, the signatures cut off by the Clerk, and the bills are then marked off the books and taken to the Audit office. Afterwards they are thrown into the furnace and burned. The furnace is locked up and the key kept in the Audit office, and it is only opened when there are bills to burn. Each note is marked off the books as destroyed. The particular bills produced were marked off. The signatures attached to the bills have been taken off $1 notes. The signature "T. D. Harington" on the bills produced are engraved, while on the $50 bills they are always written. The engraved signatures go on $1, $2, and $4 bills only. How the bills got into circulation remains a mystery. Mrs. Ryan was committed for trial, bail being refused.

PREFER AMERICAN COAL.

Notwithstanding that a duty of 60 cents per ton is levied upon all anthracite coal imported from the United States, in order to give Nova Scotia coal dealers a monopoly of the home market, not a single ton of Nova Scotia coal is to be obtained in Ottawa. The cost of transportation here is too high, and those who have tried the experiment find that people prefer to pay 50 cents a ton extra for American soft coal.

THE DOMINION MILITARY LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Nov. 19.—In view of Judge Chauveau's decision here recently dismissing a prosecution of the acting commandant of "A" Battery against a shipmaster for persuading a private of the battery to desert in order to join his crew, it is thought that great difficulty will be hereafter experienced in keeping up the strength and maintaining the discipline of such military organizations at exposed points like Quebec without new legislation of some sort, as under the existing circumstances an altogether new and promising field has been thrown open to the enterprise of crimps and sailor-catchers. According to Judge Chauteau's ruling the Imperial Army act has no binding force in and does not apply to Canada in so far as third parties or outsiders as regards the battery are concerned; that by the British North American act Canada has exclusive legislative authority over its military and naval defense; that by the Canadian Militia and Defense act of 1868 no offense is created for persuading or attempting to persuade men enlisted under it to desert, and that consequently as the statute was Quebec law the court could not go beyond it and have recourse to the Imperial Army act. Upon the objection raised by the defense that the men enlisted in "A" Battery are not soldiers, Judge Chauveau declined to pronounce, holding, however, that if they were soldiers the prosecution should have been brought under the Canadian act of 1869, and not under the Imperial act, which, if it applied at all, only applied to the officers and men of the battery and not to outsiders. This is the first case of the sort that has occurred here.

HUDSON BAY LANDS.

Mr. J. C. Langelier, brother of the Hon. Mr. Langelier, has just delivered a very interesting lecture here on the southern watershed of Hudson Bay. Mr. Langelier contends that at least 244,000 square miles of the vast region consists of good agricultural lands susceptible of the highest cultivation, and as good, if not better, than any in the fertile belt of the Saskatchewan; that an area of at least 200,000,000 acres there is clothed with timber fit for export and local consumption, as well as capable of being easily driven from the hights of land by water to James Bay; that mines of the greatest economic value exist in abundance; and that the climate of James Bay throughout its cultivable extent is as fine and even warmer than Manitoba, resembling more that of this province, but with less damp and fog than in this district.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Nov. 19.—A deputation of citizens asked the Finance Committee to guarantee a sum of money to the reception of the Royal Society, which is to visit Canada in 1884. He answered that the Government would vote $30,000 or $40,000. He said the Canada Pacific Railway had offered an excursion to the Rocky Mountains, and the Grand Trunk had also offered the use of their line. The Finance Committee will probably contribute generously to the guarantee fund, but deferred consideration for the present.

AN OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE.

T. E. Hamelian and others are advertising to float stock for an Open Stock Exchange. Local capitalists are said to have taken $20,000, and the rest is sought to be subscribed in the West.

RESIGNATION TENDERED.

The Hon. Mr. Thibideau has tendered his resignation as Senator, with the condition that his successor be appointed from the Liberal party. He cannot sit in the upper House of Parliament and act as a Director of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

MRS. SCOVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 19.—Mrs. Scoville having received a telegram from Chicago to the effect that her presence is not essential in that city at present, she will therefore remain here and lecture as announced. She has removed from the Tecumseh House to private lodgings.

CONFESSION OF A YOUTHFUL INCENDIARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WOODSTOCK, Nov. 19.—The colored boy Humboyd, committed by the Coroner's jury for arson in setting fire to Hays' furniture factory on two occasions, sent for the Governor of the jail and confessed to having willfully set fire to the building on the 2d and 30th ult. He says he met a man on the street near the factory, who, after finding that the boy was employed in the factory, offered him $100 if he would fire the buildings, and directed him to go into the with a lamp, and if questioned to say he upset the lamp accidentally. was, in fact, the course pursued by the boy. After the first attempt frustrated, the man instructed him to throw a lighted match into the varnish box in the finishing-room and then run out. This the boy did on the 30th, and the result was the disastrous conflagration involving a loss of about $30,000 and throwing a great number of men out of employment. It is believed that the confession is only another phase of the boy's cunning, and that it will eventually come out that the act arose purely from a destructive mania which seems to have possessed him.

PLAYING GAMES IN SALOONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Nov. 19.—A test case in regard to playing games in saloons was heard before the Police Magistrate. The charge was brought by the License Inspector against Joshua Dansett for allowing parties to play dominoes in his saloon for drinks. It was proved an infraction of the law. The County Attorney and the Police Magistrate decided that the fine should be nominal, and Dansett was fined $5. The Inspector stated that hereafter violations of the law in this way would be pressed under the statute, in which case the violator would not only be fined but would lose his license.

LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

The present season has been the most active and profitable for lumber-shippers at this port since 1873—the latter the greatest year on record. The quantity shipped to South America and other parts of the world, chiefly South America, was over 24,000,000 feet, an excess of 16,000,000 over 1880, and 21,000,000 over 1878.

THE NEW CORPORATION TAX.

More actions were entered against the Provincial Treasurer against the taxing of incorporated companies here for resisting the new Government tax. The local courts will be absorbed with business for the next two years in deciding suits. Such general determination has never before been seen in Canada to resist unjust taxation as in the case of the new business impost.

ACQUITTED.

Capt. Filgate, owner of the steamer ..., lieu, whose water-jacket exploded, was formally acquitted at the Assizes here after a trial.

In the case of Burgess, the Government Boiler Inspector, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

POLITICAL.

Bourbon Frauds in Louisiana Condemned by the Democratic Press.

The New York Republican State Committee Shuts Up Its Shop.

Pacific-Coast Democrats Elated Over the Results in the East.

Plumb Has No Sure Thing of Being His Own Successor from Kansas.

Eleventh-Hour Returns from Nebraska—Several Contests in Marion County, Indiana.

LOUISIANA.

FRAUDS BY THE DEMOCRATIC RING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—The unearthing of the frauds committed by the Democratic ring at the last election, the prompt indictment of some of the leading malefactors by the grand jury, followed by the purloining from the court-house of the papers belonging to certain suspicious precincts, has caused great indignation. All the Democratic press unite in condemning the outrage. The *Picayune*, which favored the successful ticket, says in a double-leaded leader:

All good citizens will be shocked at the crime which has been committed within the very precincts of the Criminal District Court of this city during the last twenty-four hours, and they will furthermore be disgusted at the singular legal proceedings which are being taken in the Supreme Court of the State to prevent an investigation into the conduct of the recent election. Both proceedings alike can only have the effect of hiding

THE EVIDENCE OF FRAUD

and screening the guilty from prosecution. That the records which have been abstracted must have contained damaging testimony and implicated certain parties in crimes against the right of franchise will be generally believed; nay, it might possibly be construed as casting a shadow over the title of the whole administration.

The *Times-Democrat*, the paper of Maj. Burke, State Treasurer, says:

Evidently some severe example is needed to teach a certain class of individuals in this city respect for the ballots of civilians, and the sooner such an example is made the better it will be for the community at large. No man and no party can afford to cover up, much less to sanction, the palpable frauds committed at the last election at many of the polls.

On Monday the Supreme Court will hear a rule filed by the Democratic Parish Committee through the Hon. George H. Braughn requiring Judge Roman, of the Criminal Court, to show cause why he should not be enjoined from permitting a public inspection of the returns of the election.

ALABAMA.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 19.—The total vote of the State for Governor is: O'Neil, Democrat, 100,000; Sheffield, Independent, 46,000.

NEW YORK.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The Republican State Committee closed its rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. The stay of the committee was the longest after a State election in the history of the party in New York, and is understood to have been due somewhat to the protracted inability of the committee to pay its hotel and other urgent bills, finding lack of funds caused by the demoralization of the party. So bad was the financial standing of the committee the day after the election that a great majority of its members could not summon courage enough to face the situation, and they avoided visiting the rooms. The Chairman, John F. Smyth,

DISGUSTED WITH THE SITUATION,

went away immediately after the election, and has not been near the rooms since. He wrote to Assistant-Secretary J. D. Johnson to settle up the best way he could. Johnson at once took the bull by the horns, and, finding from the books kept by the Treasurer that less than 2,000 of the 4,000 Federal employés in the city had paid the committee's assessments during the State campaign, he issued the circular requesting the delinquents to contribute toward paying off the debts incurred by the committee. This circular had the effect of bringing to the notice of the Administration at Washington the exact condition of the machine, and when it was learned that the Postmaster and 1,055 of his employés had not paid a penny of their assessment rumors of a threatened

GRAND WHOLESALE BOUNCING PROGRAM

began to emanate from persons near enough to the Executive to give them a serious and official air. From that moment the delinquents began to pay up, and money poured into the Republican Committee's treasury so liberally that Johnson ceased scaling down bills and began to pay them off, and yesterday when he surrendered the keys of the committee-room he left besides no unsettled bills money enough to pay the $1,000 fine imposed by the United States Circuit Court upon ex-Treasurer Gen. N. M. Curtis for collecting assessments from Federal employés last year, and a good round sum besides, which, it is alleged, will be used to begin the next campaign.

SENATOR GROVER.

HE SAYS THE DEMOCRATS OF THE PACIFIC COAST ARE GREATLY ELATED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 19.—Senator Grover, of Oregon, who passed through this city Friday en route for Washington, told THE TRIBUNE reporter that the Democrats on the Pacific Coast were gratified over the success of their party in the East and being able to supplement it with a Democratic majority in California. While the wave was too late to reach Oregon, the Democrats there are not discouraged. Politicians in California and Oregon already speak of nominating Governor-elect Cleveland, of New York, for President in 1884 if he should develop in his new field administrative qualities like those which characterized his administration of the City of Buffalo, which qualities constitute the present need of the people. In the event of Cleveland's nomination Gov. Stoneman, of California, will be a favorite for Vice-President. Justice Field, however, has many friends as a candidate for President.

KANSAS.

THE NEXT UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WICHITA, Kas., Nov. 18.—Who is to be the next United States Senator from Kansas to fill the seat now occupied by Preston B. Plumb? is now a leading political question in Kansas. Were it not for the fact that the forty Senators composing the Kansas State Senate hold over, having been elected two years ago, some other man than Preston B. Plumb would assist John J. Ingalls to represent Kansas in the United States Senate. As it is Plumb has no walkaway. A careful count of noses in the Lower House of the next Kansas Legislature discloses about sixty members out of the 125 membership opposed to Plumb. Were it not for the gigantic railway influence of the State exerted upon the State Senate, composed as it is of from ten to fifteen railway lawyers, Plumb would be surely beaten. Plumb fell into the St. John vortex, went over the State lecturing on prohibition, and the same avalanche which overtook St. John may overwhelm Plumb and sweep him from his seat in the United States Senate. The people of Kansas are extremists, but they despise shams. Mr. Plumb has no walkaway.

NEBRASKA.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 19.—From returns of the election received by the Secretary of State the vote for Dawes, Republican, Governor-elect, is found to be 39,561; for Morton, Democratic candidate, 25,966; for Ingersoll, Anti-Monopoly candidate, 15,000. The highest vote received is for Rogger, Republican, Secretary-of-State-elect. Four counties are yet to hear from, which will swell the total vote of the State to about 87,000. Weaver's majority in the First District is placed at 4,000; Laird, in the Second District, at 3,000; and Valentine, in the Third District, at 1,351.

INDIANA.

THE CONTESTS IN MARION COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 19.—Daniel Lemon has filed his complaint in the contest of the election of James Hess, his competitor, to the Shrievalty of Marion County. All sorts of offenses are alleged in a general way, but lack specification. The recount of ballots cast for Sheriff will begin next Thursday, and under the law no adjournment of the commission may be had until the work is completed. Cornelius Kelly, the defeated candidate for Recorder, also filed a complaint contesting the election of William F. Keoy, who had the largest majority of any of the successful candidates. The ground of his complaint is the use of the so-called "spring-back" ticket voted by the Republicans. The specifications are that it was printed upon heavy cardboard, and easily distinguishable, and that upon being dropped into the box would fly open and allow other ballots, in case such were folded therein, to fall out. Mr. McOuat is also in preparation quo warranto proceedings to be instituted against County-Clerk McLane contesting his right to the office for the reason that the Republican ticket was not a legal one in the meaning of the law; that it was not a secret ballot; and that it opened the door to intimidation. These proceedings will go to the Supreme Court at once, and upon the ruling will depend in a large measure the contemplated English-Peelle contest. It is understood that all the other Democratic candidates will contribute to this prosecution, for if the "spring-back" is declared illegal it lets them all in.

FIRE RECORD.

A Destructive Fire at Perry, Ill.—A Thirty-Thousand-Dollar Blaze at Jeffersonville, Ind.—Other Conflagrations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PERRY, Ill., Nov. 19.—A fire broke out in the livery stable of William Marden at 12:30 this morning. The stable, with seven horses, several carriages, buggies, harness, etc., the saloon of Thomas Mehan, the *Transcript* printing-office, George E. Goodhead, proprietor, and a two-story building of M. Harrington were entirely consumed. The large carriage factory of John Meisen, a stone building of John Baird, occupied by Lucas & McDonald, grocers, and the building of R. R. Reynolds, saddler, were also consumed by the raging element, but most of the stock was saved. The losses are estimated as follows: William Marden, $2,500; Thomas Mehan, $8,000; M. Harrington, $1,000; George E. Goodhead, $1,000; Lucas & McDonald, $1,000; John Baird, $600; R. R. Reynolds, $600; Harrison Daigh, $50. All insured except the house and stock of R. R. Reynolds. The fire was the work of incendiaries.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 19.—This morning at 3 o'clock fire broke out in Same's flour and grist mill in Jeffersonville, in the centre of the city, surrounded by stables, old structures, and other inflammable material. The building had been inspected at a late hour, and no fire was about. The barking of a dog awoke the owner, living near by, who found the mill in flames. The fire broke out in the centre of the building, distant from the engines. It is supposed to have been incendiary. The wind veered from point to point, involving buildings on either side. Efforts were made to secure engines from this city without avail, the ferry-boats being on the Indiana side of the river. Chief Hughes, of Louisville, had three engines on shore ready to send, but was unable to secure transportation. The losers are Henry Same, mill and residence, $20,000, no insurance; Mrs. Burlingame, half owner of a brick cottage, $500 above amount of insurance; Mr. Maybury, owner of half of the same cottage, loss $500; Floyd Applegate, stable, $200, no insurance; Joseph Guernsey, hominy-mill and barrels, $500, no insurance; lot of small stables and sheds in the rear of the mill, $200, no insurance. The total loss is estimated at $30,000, with comparatively small insurance.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 19.—The planing-mill of Theodore Wiegereff, on Fourth street, between Missouri and St. Louis avenues, in East St. Louis, together with the box-factory of Kaiser Brothers and four frame dwelling-houses was burned about 5 o'clock this morning. Loss about $15,000; no insurance.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 19.—The Congregational Church at Richmond, a large wooden structure built over 100 years ago, burned. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $5,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 19.—A fire at Fort Worth, Tex., Friday night, destroyed the City Flouring-Mill, and several adjoining residences, involving a loss of $50,000; insurance, $18,000.

AURORA.

Teachers—Windsor Club—The Public Schools—Public Park—General Mention.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 18.—The Kane County teachers held their institute at the Aurora High School Saturday. A large number was in attendance. A most estimable paper on "Books" was presented by Prof. T. H. Clark, of the Aurora High School.

The Windsor Club gave their annual reception at the opera-house Wednesday evening. The event was a brilliant one. The floor was well filled with dancers, and the gallery contained a host of admirers.

The Douglas School teachers of Chicago paid the Aurora schools a visit during the week to make a study of Prof. W. B. Powell's new system of teaching "Language." They took home with them very copious notes, and will incorporate them in the Chicago schools. A delegation from River Falls, Wis., Normal School has also been looking over the work. Prof. Powell's system is being generally adopted in the State.

A number of public-spirited men formed an organization whose purpose is the construction of a park for public entertainment. The Evans property at the foot of Lincoln avenue, so well fitted for the purpose, was purchased, and is at once to be put in condition. The Hon. H. H. Evans, W. B. Hawkins, L. E. Johnson, E. W. Trask, F. H. Day, W. S. Frazier, and E. B. Mix were made Directors.

E. W. Trask has gone to New York to purchase holiday goods.

Prof. Powell's talented daughter, Miss Maud, has received promotion to the first class in the Paris Conservatory of Music.

The walls of the roller shade factory are fast progressing, and the structure promises to be an imposing one.

Mr. A. D. Bunnell is to be succeeded by Will Plum as member of Phillips, Bros. & Co., grocery store. A new structure will take the place of the old one in the spring.

Elegant invitations are issued for the first microscopical soirée on Tuesday next. An address will be made by the Rev. R. D. Sheppard, after which observations will be made from a large number of microscopes.

R. W. Corbett, Esq., of the *Daily News*, is taking a few days' recreation in Washington.

J. M. Conway, now of Leadville, Colo., has been making calls among old friends.

Miss Rae Copley has been appointed Professor of Elocution at Jennings Seminary.

A pleasant surprise was tendered the Rev. S. O. Keyes last Monday evening, when a handsome rocking-chair was also left as a token of esteem for the venerable Elder.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Arrived, the steamships City of Brussels and Helvetia, from Liverpool; the steamship D. Steinmann, from Antwerp.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—Arrived, the Hermann, from Bremen.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Arrived, the British Prince, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The steamships City of Richmond and France, from New York, and Circassian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

FEVER EPIDEMICS.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 19.—Six new cases of scarlet-fever have developed at the asylum for imbecile youth since yesterday, making sixty cases in all. There are no additional deaths, though many are in a critical condition.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Nov. 19.—There were two deaths from yellow-fever. No official report of new cases was made known.

FAT STOCK.

Reports of Premiums Awarded Saturday in Cattle Rings.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle—Their Peculiar Characteristics.

THE TRIBUNE has each year furnished to its readers full and elaborate reports of the fat-stock shows held in this city, as by so doing it gives to its readers information upon a subject which concerns directly all farmers, and, less closely perhaps, every man, woman, and child who eats meat, and at the same time puts upon record where it may be seen of all men a correct and concise history of the progress made in the art of breeding animals for food, and of the struggle between the rival breeds for the first place in the estimation of the public. It is said that the money which will pass over the butcher's block is the final end of all this fierce rivalry between the breeds. That most creditable pride which the artist has in the highest results of his genius seems to have been forgotten—but that feeling does more to sustain and intensify this struggle than does the mere love of notoriety or the money which it will bring. It may be safely asserted that in the thoughts of those who are today showing Herefords in the ring against their rivals, the Short-Horns, the question of dollars and cents does not find a resting-place in connection with the present contest.

In the cattle rings the awards reported below were made by the committee, but their report was not completed in time for publication in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday:

GRADES AND CROSSES—STEER OR SPAYED HEIFER 2 AND UNDER 3 YEARS.

Exhibitor and breed.	Age in days Nov. 15, 1882	Weight Nov. 15, 1882	Av'ge gain per day in lbs. since birth.
George B. Welsh, Tallula, Ill., grade Short-Horn	933	1,825	1.96
George B. Welsh, Tallula, Ill., grade Short-Horn	941	1,655	1.76
H. Norris & Sons, Aurora, Ill., grade Short-Horn	972	1,735	1.78
H. Norris & Sons, Aurora, Ill., grade Short-Horn	994	1,750	1.76
H. and L. Graff, Elmira, Cana., grade Short-Horn	902	1,740	1.93
D. M. Moninger, Galvin, Ia., grade Short-Horn	991	1,805	1.82
D. M. Moninger, Galvin, Ia., grade Short-Horn	1,011	1,850	1.83
D. M. Moninger, Galvin, Ia., grade Short-Horn	1,034	1,905	1.84
D. M. Moninger, Galvin, Ia., grade Short-Horn	1,055	1,940	1.84
D. M. Moninger, Galvin, Ia., grade Short-Horn	1,017	1,875	1.84
D. M. Moninger, Galvin, Ia., grade Short-Horn	1,050	1,880	1.79
D. M. Moninger, Galvin, Ia., grade Short-Horn	1,073	2,200	2.05
D. M. Moninger, Galvin, Ia., grade Short-Horn	1,052	1,820	1.73
D. M. Moninger, Galvin, Ia., grade Short-Horn	1,080	1,785	1.65
D. M. Moninger, Galvin, Ia., grade Short-Horn	776	1,585	2.04
C. M. Culbertson, Chicago, grade Hereford	685	1,650	2.41
J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ind., grade Short-Horn	858	2,220	2.59
J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ind., grade Short-Horn	989	1,980	2.00
J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ind., grade Short-Horn	980	1,775	1.81
J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ind., grade Short-Horn	944	1,945	2.06
J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ind., grade Short-Horn	949	1,700	1.80
J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ind., grade Short-Horn	934	1,745	1.86
J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ind., grade Short-Horn	928	1,555	1.67
J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ind., grade Short-Horn	887	1,595	1.80
J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ind., grade Short-Horn	927	1,950	2.10
J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ind., grade Short-Horn	928	1,975	1.93
T. L. Miller Co., Beecher, Ill., grade Hereford	866	1,705	1.97
T. L. Miller Co., Beecher, Ill., grade Hereford	966	1,815	1.88
T. L. Miller Co., Beecher, Ill., grade Hereford	972	1,680	1.73
T. L. Miller Co., Beecher, Ill., grade Hereford	978	1,720	1.75
T. L. Miller Co., Beecher, Ill., grade Hereford	970	1,655	1.71
T. L. Miller Co., Beecher, Ill., grade Hereford	744	1,485	1.98
In 1882, 32 entries, average	949	1,789	1.89
In 1881, 33 entries, average	955	1,625	1.70
In 1880, 20 entries, average	904	1,721	1.89
In 1879, 21 entries, average	954	1,710	1.77
In 1878, 13 entries, average	935	1,651	1.73

There was not an inferior nor even a medium steer in the ring. All were superior animals quite uniform as to size, and evenly fatted, short in leg, blocky and compact in form. The large average gain per day made by these animals leaves no doubt as to the profit thereon to the feeder, while the excellent handling qualities give assurance that the steers would cut to the profit of the butcher, and furnish a desirable quality of meet for the actual consumer.

Premiums were awarded as follows:

First premium, D. M. Moninger, Galvin, Ia., steer Grinell.

Second premium, John D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ill., steer Monmouth.

Third premium, D. M. Moninger, Galvin, Ia., steer Col. Scott.

The steers were so evenly matched that it was difficult to make a choice. The animal to which the first premium was awarded was the fattest and smoothest steer in the ring, and would dress a larger percentage of choice meat to gross weight than any of his competitors. This steer had a small, neat head, short neck, evenly-proportioned quarters, good top, bottom, and side lines, was well let down in twist, and thickly meated down to hock and gambrel joint. As a profitable butcher's bullock this steer could be but little improved in form and handling qualities.

The second-premium steer was the most attractive steer in the ring for the feeder, and when critically compared with the first-premium animal there was but a shade of difference in the quality of the meat or in percentage of profit likely to be returned to the butcher. The second premium steer was heavier in bone and scarcely as thickly fleshed as the first-premium animal.

The third-premium steer had a very good loin, but the quarters were not as well proportioned as were those of the first and second premium animals. With the exception of the slight difference in proportion of fore and hind quarters there was but little choice between the premium animals.

GRADES AND CROSSES—STEER ONE AND UNDER TWO YEARS.

Exhibitor and breeds.	Age in days Nov. 15, 1882	Weight Nov. 15, 1882	Av'ge gain per day in lbs. since birth.
Fowler & Van Natta, Fowler, Ind., grade Hereford	574	1,410	2.45
Fowler & Van Natta, Fowler, Ind., grade Hereford	561	1,250	2.25
Fowler & Van Natta Fowler, Ind., grade Hereford	563	1,225	2.17
A. A. Cram & Son, Osco, Ill., grade Hereford	652	1,325	2.03
A. A. Cram & Son, Osco, Ill., grade Hereford	615	1,120	1.82
G. S. Burleigh, Mechanicsville, Ia., grade Hereford	437	830	1.90
J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill., grade Short-Horn	715	1,600	2.24
Stone & Loake, Stonington, Ill., grade Hereford	475	1,025	2.16
C. L. Blanchard, Morenci, Mich., grade Short-Horn	620	1,390	2.24
C. M. Culbertson, Chicago, grade Hereford	720	1,475	2.05
D. M. Moninger, Galvin, Ia., grade Short-Horn	715	1,655	2.31
J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ill., grade Short-Horn	682	1,430	2.10
J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ill., grade Short-Horn	584	1,195	2.05
J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ill., grade Short-Horn	454	1,230	2.70
J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ill., grade Short-Horn	448	1,050	2.34
J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ill., grade Short-Horn	544	1,110	2.04
J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ill., grade Short-Horn	539	1,125	2.27
J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ill., grade Short-Horn	549	1,240	2.26
J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ill., grade Short-Horn	531	1,060	1.99
J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ill., grade Short-Horn	523	1,270	2.43
J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ill., grade Short-Horn	517	1,150	2.20
J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ill., grade Short-Horn	500	990	1.98
J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ill., grade Short-Horn	452	1,055	2.33
T. L. Miller Co., Beecher, Ill., grade Hereford	714	1,380	1.93
T. L. Miller Co., Beecher, Ill., grade Hereford	549	1,232	2.24
T. L. Miller Co., Beecher, Ill., grade Hereford	524	1,155	2.20
In 1882, 26 entries averaging	.....	1,229	...
In 1881, 30 entries averaging	665	1,288	1.93
In 1880, 22 entries averaging	590	1,290	2.20
In 1879, 14 entries averaging	538	1,307	2.47
In 1878, 2 entries averaging	678	1,470	2.16

The yearling steers were remarkably well matured for their age, showing good feeding qualities. All were high grades and evinced the skill of their breeders.

Premiums were awarded as follows:

First—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill., steer Red Major.

Second—Fowler & Van Natta, Fowler, Ind., steer Benton Champion.

Third—C. M. Culbertson, Chicago, Ill., steer White Back.

The first-premium steer was much riper than the other steers in the ring, and, considering age, was covered in the best parts with remarkably thick, mellow flesh.

The second-premium steer was a very superior animal, finer in bone than the first and third premium animals, and with more flesh would not have been nearly approached by any steer in the ring.

The third-premium steer was more thickly meated than the second-premium animal, but somewhat heavier in bone, and not so good a handler, nor as evenly fleshed; neither were his quarters as well proportioned as those of the first and second premium animals.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

"Oh, my, what funny cattle; aren't they cute? Are they always black and bald-headed like these?" Such are the exclamations of about 90 per cent of those fine judges and critics—the ladies—when they see the Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the Exposition Building. The cow Vine 2d, sleek, plump, and placid, excites their admiration and curiosity more perhaps than does any other animal in the show. She bears her honors with a calm content which comes of familiarity with such flattery. A beautiful black gem she is, and an honor to the ancient family from which she came.

The hornless black cattle of the northeast of Scotland have for more than two centuries been bred with the purpose of producing animals which should be black, hornless, superior in quality of flesh, and quick growers—in short, the most profitable and pleasing beeves which the skill of man could create from the materials at his command. In an address William Watson, son of one of the most noted breeders of Angus cattle, recently said: "Lyell goes on to show that polled cattle were carefully bred in Angus 200 years ago; indeed it is so, for they were in the hands of my ancestors, in the hands of the Watsons in the Parish of Bendocby, near Conpar Angus, since 1700. For nearly 200 years the watchword of the Watsons has been 'Black, and all black, Angus doddies, and no surrender.'"

However interesting to their warm friends the history of this breed and the subject of its origin may be, the most important point about it is the fact it proves that these cattle have been bred pure so long, and the highest standard of excellence kept so steadily in view, that no other breed has characteristics more marked or more firmly fixed, and none has power to more certainly and completely stamp upon its young its peculiarities than have the Scotch polled cattle.

Few of those who breed pure beef cattle care to develop their milking qualities. They prefer to let the calves do all the dairy work; consequently cows of the pure beef breeds are not as a rule large milkers. Of the Aberdeen-Angus stock it is generally said that, while their milk is very rich in cream, the average quantity given by each cow is small. Yet there is abundant evidence that, by a little painstaking when heifers of this breed drop their first calves, their yield of milk may be brought to a point above that reached by the average dairy cow of the country. This increased yield seems to lessen but little the richness of the milk. Certain families of these cattle have been heavy milkers. On the estate of the Earl of Airlie were cattle from which nearly thirty quarts per day were drawn, and the quality was far above the average.

But the admirers of these cattle do not base their arguments in favor of their pets upon their milk-producing powers. So long as a cow gives to her calf nourishment which will make of it a strong and lusty animal, the breeder cares little about the quality or the quantity of her flow. If results are good the ways and means by which those results were produced do not bother the breeder. It is of the beef-producing qualities of the breed their friends love to boast. They claim that in compact symmetry, in placing their growth upon those points where flesh is most valuable, in ability to make much meat of little food in a short time, and above all else, in the superior quality of their flesh, the Aberdeen-Angus cattle stand second to none known to the civilized world. To the reports of cattle sales in the prominent English markets breeders of these cattle point with pride, for always the Scotch beef is quoted at two to four cents per pound more than other beef. On such bullocks as are produced in the West for shipment to English markets this difference in the price of beef means an increased value of from $17 to $35 per head. Multiply this difference in price by the number of calves a bull of this breed may be expected to get and the result will indicate his value as a sire.

These are the qualities which encourage friends of these cattle to claim for them an honorable place with the noble breeds now so well known to the American public—the Herefords and the Short-Horns, the leading breeds of the world.

EXHIBITION NOTES.

Members of the State Board of Agriculture are talking of giving to all school children under 10 or 12 years of age free tickets to the Fat-Stock Show. There are good reasons for favoring a plan which will place before the little ones so grand an object lesson as this would be.

This evening the American Southdown Association is to meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Benton Champion, a yearling Hereford steer shown by Messrs. Fowler & Van Natta, is an animal which good judges of cattle unite in pronouncing almost perfect. His coat is very soft and mossy; his handling a delight to experts; his form is that of a model for a butcher's bullock. If he had been a little more full fleshed no steer in the ring could have beat him.

Col. Judy, of Tallula, Ill., came to town Sunday.

In a very few days the Clydesdale Stud-Book will be out of the hands of the binder and ready for distribution. It is safe to say that no work of the character in existence shows as much painstaking labor, as clear an idea of the wants of the breeder, and such originality of method as is seen in this book. It is unique, and will serve as a model which many a herd and many a stud-book will follow. Col. Mills has done his work in a way which shows that he possesses peculiar and great ability for such work.

HEREFORD COW 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER.

Exhibitor.	Age in days Nov. 15, 1882	Weight Nov. 15, 1882	Av'ge gain per day in lbs. since birth.
Fowler & Van Natta, Fowler, Ind.	1,818	1,505	0.85
T. L. Miller Co., Beecher, Ill.	3,943	1,800	0.45
In 1882, 2 entries average	2,880	1,652	0.65
In 1881, 3 entries average	1,782	1,435	0.82
In 1880, 1 entry average	1,350	1,720	1.27
In 1879, 2 entries average	3,663	1,615	0.56
In 1878, 3 entries averbge	2,179	1,630	0.78

There was but little similarity in the two cows entered in this ring. Both were well advanced in years and past their prime as butchers' stock. The premiums were awarded as follows:

First premium—T. L. Miller Co., Beecher, Ill.

Second premium—Fowler & Van Natta, Fowler, Ind.

The first-premium cow did not have a good top line, but was better proportioned throughout than the second-premium animal. The second-premium cow was very deficient in rump, with light hindquarters. This cow had a good loin, and was a fair handler.

NORTHERN LIGHTS.

Brilliant Display of Aurora Borealis at Different Points Last Evening.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—The aurora borealis was visible here tonight in the northern portion of the firmament. While the display was not as brilliant as some that have been witnessed heretofore it was a beautiful one. Shafts of soft pink and yellow light shot up toward the zenith and were there distributed into space. The scene attracted the attention of many observers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINNESEC, Mich., Nov. 19.—The people of Quinnesec were favored with a beautiful sight last evening. A few moments after 6 the sky became gradually streaked with light, when suddenly shooting upwards from nearly all around the rays joined in a spot in the zenith, making a brilliant canopy of light, constantly changing, now in deep light rays, now in darkest crimson, now purple, green, and blue—the aurora borealis was in all its glory. One-half the town were in the street watching the marvelously beautiful sight.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Nov. 19.—A remarkable display of aurora borealis was witnessed here tonight, far surpassing the display of last winter, and rivaling the description of the most beautiful auroras seen by Arctic explorers. It exhibited all the shades of red, green, and yellow, and its brilliancy was such that the light of the moon paled before it. The electrical disturbance was so great that the telegraph wires were worked without any battery. Telephones were also strongly affected.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 20—1 a. m.—The aurora made its appearance here at half-past 12 this morning, and interrupted telegraphing seriously.

LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Nov. 19.—Union services were held in the Centre Methodist Episcopal Church this evening in commemoration of the 262d anniversary of the arrival of the ship Mayflower in the harbor and the signing, in her cabin, of the compact of government by the pilgrims. A permanent organization was formed to perpetuate the memory of the pilgrims first landing at Provincetown.

A FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—The French man-of-war Lechasseur, Capt. Courregales, from Martinique, arrived in port last night, and is anchored in port. She carries four guns and 120 men. She will remain ten days and proceed to Havana and Vera Cruz. The commander will visit the Federal and local authorities tomorrow.

REVOLUTION IN IRON.

A Process in the Manufacture of Iron Which Will Dispense with Puddling.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 19.—A movement is on foot in Wheeling to utterly revolutionize the iron-manufacturing business of that city and of the whole country. The enterprise of the iron and nail manufacturers there is to do entirely away with puddling, puddlers, and, of course, puddlers' strikes. A syndicate was formed in Wheeling, the scene of the recent troublesome strike, to carry out this idea. They have held a series of star-chamber sessions, the result of which has been the sending of one of Wheeling's most prominent mill-managers, Frank J. Hearne, to this city to arrange the preliminaries for putting the plan in operation. The gentleman was interviewed yesterday, and, after some persuasion, he gave the appended information:

To do away with puddling, the only method to be pursued by the syndicate is to use a low grade of open hearth or Bessemer steel in making nails. This movement has been started by the nail manufacturers of Wheeling, and my object in being in this city is to further their plan. I have had numerous blows of soft steel made at the Bessemer Steel-Works at Braddock's and each blow accurately analyzed. This soft steel has been made into nail-plate and quietly slipped into the Wheeling mills, and cut into nails, without the nailers being able to discover the difference between it and common nail-iron. Our reason for doing this was to see whether steel would make nails. The results of our experiments have been entirely satisfactory, and we are now satisfied that we can make nails out of soft steel cheaper and of a better quality for their weight than it was possible to do with the best puddled iron. We calculate in Wheeling that we make about one-seventh of the nails made in the United States. Over 5,000 puddlers are employed in puddling the iron which we cut into nails. These will all be thrown out of employment unless they see fit to work at some other branch of labor. I am in this city now placing contracts where they may be concluded at any time most suitable to the Wheeling syndicate, for all of the necessary equipments to be found in a first-class Bessemer works. This is no small affair. The syndicate have an unlimited command of money, and will break ground in January for the new works. It will have a capacity to start with 500,000 tons per year of low-carbon steel. This output the syndicate will divide up into consignments, according to the capacity of the different nail-mills represented in the syndicate, and each will get its allotment of so many car-loads of steel nail-plate per day from the Bessemer Mill. The principal mills in the Wheeling district are connected with the new enterprise. Such firms as the Wheeling Iron & Nail Company, Laughlin Iron & Nail Works, Martin's Ferry, Riverside Iron Company, Belmont, La Belle, Belleaire, Benwood, Stanard, and Etna Iron Works are interested in the new project to put the negative upon the possibility of puddlers' strikes in the future. The site chosen for the works is near the Benwood Mills, on the side next to the Riverside furnace. That point is convenient to the works of the firms which I have already named to you, and is only about two miles from the centre of Wheeling. The shipping facilities at that point are unexcelled by any location in the vicinity. The Benwood Mills are the terminus of the Baltimore & Ohio; the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis runs close to them, and the Wheeling, Parkersburg & Charleston from Charleston has the right of way to the Riverside furnace. Besides all these facilities, two other roads—one a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio from the centre of Ohio, and a newly-proposed road from Pittsburg—can reach the spot. These roads all have branches to the different mills which will use the Bessemer product, and cars loaded with nail-plate could be shoved into them daily. During the recent strike the iron-men told the puddlers in convention that the time was coming when they would no longer be kings of the forge, and in fact that they would live to see the day when puddling would be a tradition and puddlers unknown to the face of the earth. The same idea was advanced before the Tariff Commission, and some asserted upon that occasion that there was no purpose for which iron is now used but that in the next five years would be supplied by a low grade of Bessemer or open-hearth steel. Mr. Ainsworth, of the Pittsburg Steel-Casting Company, showed me Bessemer steel at his works last week that could be welded in a common blacksmith's forge so that the place of joining could not be detected. More than that, all attempts to temper it failed, and I cannot see why it is not as essentially iron as any product of the charcoal-blast in existence. When we begin turning out steel nails in Wheeling, all other nail-mills in the country must follow suit or lose their trade—at least that is the way it has been figured out by the best nail experts in Wheeling. The organization of the company I think best to keep from the public for a while at least. All wire for barbed-fences now made at the Cambria Iron Works is made of Bessemer steel. Horseshoes will eventually be made of it. Rolled shafting, agricultural implements, and stamped and hollow-ware must follow. I regard the move as the most important one made in years in the iron business, and it will revolutionize the trade of the country. I feel safe in predicting that, if the movement is a success, in five years puddled iron will not be in the market.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20—1 a. m.—Indications—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, increasing cloudiness, with local rains, easterly backing to northwesterly winds, stationary or higher temperature, lower pressure.

For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasional light rain or snow, variable winds shifting to southerly, stationary or higher temperature, lower pressure.

For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, warmer partly cloudy weather, with occasional rains or snow, winds mostly southerly, falling barometer, followed in the north and west portion by rising barometer and colder north to west winds.

The Chief Signal Officer of the army furnishes the following special bulletin to the press:

The barometer is highest in the Lake region and is low in Minnesota and the Gulf States, where a storm of considerable energy is central. General rains have fallen in the Gulf States, occasional rains in Tennessee and the South Atlantic States, with occasional snows in the Lake region. Southerly winds prevail in the Northwest and West, northerly in the Atlantic Coast and Gulf States, northeasterly in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. The temperature has fallen in the South Atlantic States and risen in the Northwest Lake region and New England. A warm wave is central in Manitoba, moving to the South and East. The following special temperatures were reported at 3 p. m. yesterday: Washington 42, Atlanta 43, New Orleans 59, Tucson 64, Norfolk 45, Jacksonville 58, Galveston 49, Los Angeles 66, Savannah 57, Pensacola 60, San Antonio 50, San Diego 62.

Rain is indicated today in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, and on Tuesday in the Middle States and New England.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Alpena	34	31	N.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Bismarck	46	35	.....	Light	0	Clear.
Buffalo	36	34	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cairo	45	42	N.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Cheyenne	48	41	W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Chicago	41	44	E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	45	42	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Denver	45	34	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Des Moines	44	39	S.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Detroit	43	38	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Duluth	41	37	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Escanaba		34	.....	Calm	0	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis	45	42	E.	Light	0	Fair.
Keokuk	48	42	E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	46	38	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	42	41	.....	Calm	0	Clear.
Marquette		34	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	42	36	.....	Calm	0	Cl'dy.
Mackinaw	38	31	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Omaha	45	36	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	41	37	N.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Ill.	46	44	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
St. Louis	44	41	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	42	35	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Toledo	43	36	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Yankton						

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	30.331	37.1	82	N. W.	4	0	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.340	41.3	87	N.	7	0	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	30.292	41.2	82	N.	6	.03	Fair.
6:18 p. m.	30.283	41.9	80	N. E.	3	0	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	30.283	41.0	76	N. E.	2	0	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 47.0.
Minimum temperature, 37.0.
Mean daily barometer, 30.288.
Mean daily thermometer, 40.5.
Mean daily humidity, 8.0.

COLLISION AT SEA.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—The steamer Algiers, from New Orleans for New York, reports a collision with the four-masted schooner W. L. White at 1 a. m., thirty miles east-southeast of Five Fathom Bank. The schooner was struck amidships and sank within twenty minutes. The crew escaped by cutting the boat from the davits and boarding the steamer. The steamer's bow-plates were badly broken under the water line, the collision compartment filling with water. The steamer was saved by her bulkhead.

Voluntary Tribute of Gratitude for Benefits Received.

DEAR SIR: Please allow me the privilege of giving my testimony regarding the wonderful curative properties of your invaluable medicine, Hunt's Remedy. During the past six or seven years I have been a great sufferer from kidney disease, and during a great part of the time my sufferings have been so intense as to be indescribable. Only those who have suffered by this dread disease know of the awful backache and pains of all kinds, accompanied by great weakness and nervous prostration, loss of force and ambition which invariably attend it. I had all these troubles intensified, and was in such bad condition that I could not get up out of my chair except by putting my hands on my knees and almost rolling out before I could straighten up. I tried the best doctors and many kinds of medicine, but all failed to help me, and I experimented so long endeavoring to get cured that last spring I was in very poor shape, and in seeking for relief my attention was directed by a friend to the remarkable cures of kidney diseases, etc., which were being accomplished by Hunt's Remedy. I was induced to try it, and began to take it, and very soon "limbered up," as it were; my severe backache and the intense pains I had suffered so long speedily disappeared, notwithstanding I had been bothered with this complaint so many years.

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Yours very truly,
HENRY H. SHELDON,
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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!
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ROBERT G.
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CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Liberty of Man, Woman, and Child."
M'VICKER'S THEATRE,
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 26, at 3 o'cl'k. Subject: "What Must We Do to Be Saved?"
The sale of reserved seats will begin Thursday Morning, Nov. 23, at Box Offices of Central Music-Hall and M'Vicker's Theatre.

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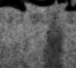
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Randolph street, opposit new Court-House. Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin in "'Forty-nine."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Denman Thompson in "Joshua Whitcomb."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. The Fay Templeton Opera Company in "The Mascotte."

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, between Washington and Madison. Variety entertainment.

Criterion Theatre.
Sedgwick street, corner of Division. Variety entertainment.

Kohl & Middleton's Museum.
Smyth's Block, Madison street, near Halsted. From 1 to 10 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WILEY M. EGAN CHAPTER, 126, R. A. M.—Special Convocation this Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Work on P. and M. E. Degree. Full attendance requested. Visiting companions cordially invited. By order. H. PRATT, H. P.
E. F. NEWELL, Sec.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1882.

WARMER and partly cloudy weather, with rains or snow, for the Upper Lake region today.

THE new iron steamship, the H. J. Jewett, made the run from Buffalo to Milwaukee, about 850 miles, in two days fourteen hours and fifteen minutes, an average of nearly fourteen miles per hour.

AN interesting sketch of the situation in the Ohio and Western Pennsylvania coal-fields, where a strike has been ordered for today, provided the operators decline to accede to the demand of the miners for higher wages, is given in an interview with Col. W. P. Rend, published in this morning's issue.

THE New York committee who have been hunting for traces of the late lamented "skirmishing fund" presented a final report yesterday, charging John Devoy and John J. Breslin with having squandered in improper ways $53,000 of the fund without doing anything whatever to carry out the dynamite policy. It is threatened that the record of these patriots will be ventilated in the courts.

STATISTICS furnished by the National Board of Health show that Chicago has a much smaller death-rate than any of the other large cities of the country. For the week ending Oct. 28 the death-rate was only 16.6 per 1,000 in this city, while in New York it was 24.2, in Boston 20.3, and in Philadelphia 18.96. The average for thirty cities in the United States was 20.7 and for twenty-eight English cities 20.4.

THE Board of Directors of the Chicago Exposition have declared a 6 per cent dividend on the capital stock, and the financial condition of the enterprise is shown to be very good. There is talk of holding a special exhibition in the spring at which the products of all manufacturers directly related to railroad work and the generation and utilization of electricity will form the leading feature.

HIRAM BARBER, some time a Chicago Congressman and now Receiver of the Land-Office in Dakota, reports to the General Land-Office at Washington particulars of frauds in entries for land under the Timber-Culture act in the Twentieth District of Dakota. It is charged that the Register of that office and a ring of speculators granted fraudulent entries to strolling minstrels and other transient visitors and purchased their relinquishments before the plat was filed, the ostensible claimants having no right whatever to make entries of land under the act.

WHEELING (W. Va.) nail manufacturers have devised a plan for dispensing with puddling in the manufacture of nails, based on the use of a low grade of open hearth or Bessemer steel instead of iron. It is reported that experiments made with the material suggested have been entirely satisfactory, the nailers being unable to tell the difference between it and nail-iron. A syndicate has been formed for the construction of the necessary works, and if the plan works as well as it promises the occupation of 5,000 puddlers in the Wheeling district alone will be gone.

THE main points of a report of the National Academy of Sciences to the Commissioner of Agriculture upon the scientific and economic relations of the sorghum-sugar industry are published elsewhere in this issue. Profs. Brewer, Johnson, and Silliman, of Yale College; Profs. Chandler and Morse, of New York; and Prof. Smith, late of the University of Kentucky, formed the committee to whom the consideration of this important subject was referred, and their conclusions will be printed in the annual report of the Department of Agriculture to be presented to Congress early in the next session. Some regret has been expressed by ex-Commissioner Le Duc and others that the results of the investigation have not been given to the public earlier, but the work seems to have been thorough and complete, and the report will without doubt have an important influence upon the future of sorghum growth. The committee not only found that sugar exists in the juice of sorghum and maize, but proved by analyses that the sorghum yields in its juice, when taken at the proper stage of development, about as much sugar as the best tropical cane. High-grade marketable sugar, comparing favorably with sugar from the true cane or the sugar beet, has been successfully made from sorghum juice. The committee are convinced from returns received of the crop of 1882 that the industry will probably be a commercial success.

ANOTHER installment of responses to THE TRIBUNE's query as to what were the causes which lost to the Republican party the control of the House has been received from gentlemen who were candidates for Congress at the recent election. The letters published in this issue are from representatives of all parties in several of the great Northwestern States. Among the chief reasons assigned for the late landslide are the methods of Mr. Jay H. Hubbell and the pottering with prohibition fanaticism. The tariff question in Missouri and the anti-monopoly movement in Kansas and Nebraska are also reported as having had considerable influence in the campaign in those States.

COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL monopolized the attention of two of Chicago's leading preachers and of one visiting representative of evangelical Christianity yesterday. Dr. H. W. Thomas reviewed Col. Ingersoll's last lecture on Talmagian theology, and concluded that truth would be found to lie in the middle ground between the extravagant men who are shouting on the outer edges, and that society would not be swayed very much either way by the extremists of orthodoxy or of liberalism. The Rev. George C. Lorimer, at Immanuel Baptist Church, and the Rev. Joseph Cook at Farwell Hall, denounced Ingersollianism as sophistical, shallow, and scurrilous, Mr. Cook being especially severe on the tendency of modern infidelity and atheism towards free-love and obscenity.

NEXT Thursday evening Mr. Emery A. Storrs, the well-known lawyer and orator, will lecture in the Central Music-Hall for the benefit of the Society for the Prevention of the Sale of Liquor to Minors. Not only is the beneficiary of the occasion a most worthy and deserving one, actively engaged in a work which all good people must commend, but the subject of the lecture is one of special interest to Chicagoans. Mr. Storrs will talk on "Municipal Governments," and his caustic wit and power of illustration will find full play in dealing with a question of this character and importance. Those who are so fortunate as to be able to attend Thursday night's lecture may reasonably anticipate both entertainment and profit.

THE SEPTEMBER WHEAT CORNER.

The Chicago Board of Trade has struck another snag; or, rather, has struck an old snag with redoubled force. The decision of the committee appointed to fix a settling price for defaults on September wheat arrived at a decision which is widely regarded as an outrage against common sense and fair dealing. The majority of the committee state that they acted under what they believed to be a just interpretation of the rule for such cases made and provided. In the absence of special study of the rule and the evidence one may concede the claim of these gentlemen; but to do this is to believe that the rule itself is an egregious blunder, which ought to be corrected as soon as possible. The fact that some 440 members of the board out of an average daily attendance of about 800 signed a paper asking for a repeal of the rule, and that within a few hours of the time the decision was announced, shows that the average commercial gorge rose at the award. The parties who were conducting the September deal in wheat were in a very small minority of the board, and had no sympathy as individuals, but as traders their position was indorsed by a decided majority.

Briefly stated, the outside view of the case stands thus: A number of parties on the floor had agreed to deliver to McGeoch, Everingham & Co. certain quanties of wheat at such times during the month of September as the sellers might elect. They did not own the wheat at the time of sale, and presumably expected to be able to make a profit by purchasing it at less than selling prices. But the market went against them. They could not buy without paying more than they thought proper, and therefore deliberately defaulted on their contracts, letting the month expire without delivery of the property. The market reports of THE TRIBUNE show that during the last seven trading days of September the price of wheat ranged from $1.02½, the lowest, to $1.08, the highest, and during all that time rather large quantities of wheat were sold at that range, including the current receipts from the country. But the average price of regular wheat on the first trading day of October was 94 cents, and on the strength of that fact the majority of the committee awarded $1.02 as the settling price. That was virtually splitting the difference between the two figures.

The shorts are understood to have claimed that there was a corner in September wheat. But they did not prove nor claim that they were prevented from buying the wheat at other places and bringing it here. They did not claim that they had purchased the wheat in the country and were vainly awaiting its arrival when the tap of the bell announced that in a business sense the month of September had closed. They literally made no effort to fill their contracts except by waiting for a chance to buy from the men to whom they had sold, if that chance offered them a profit in the operation. Their attitude was simply that of the gambler who bets on the turn of a card and then refuses to pay when he has lost.

It is not impossible that the other side was gambling too. But that other side occupied the very important position of buyers and payers for all the wheat which country holders might choose to send in at the same price which they asked of the shorts. The records of the Board of Trade show that 4,952,385 bushels of wheat did arrive here during the month of September last, all of which was bought at the current prices on the day of sale. It is also understood that the above-named quantity of wheat was fully equal to the quantity defaulted on. The award of the committee, "under the rules of the board," can scarcely be construed otherwise than as a declaration that the farmers obtained too much for their property, and that buyers should be discouraged from hereafter bidding such extortionate prices as $1.08 per bushel, when the average price of wheat in this market for the whole of last year was $1.14¼. It is evident that the natural result of such a decision would be to discourage the sending of wheat here, and cause it to seek other markets where Boards of Trade have not rules susceptible of such an interpretation.

The rule referred to was passed by the Board of Trade of this city in an honest effort to prevent corners. In this respect the rule has been an acknowledged failure, there having been eight or nine corners in the present year, with six weeks yet to hear from. Some other rule should be adopted, or the present one abandoned without substitute, and change the method of enforcing the performance of contracts. It is absolutely necessary to the welfare of the community that the legitimate movement of the produce of the West should not be injured by mere gambling; and the usefulness of the board will soon cease to be recognized if it permit and encourage the scaling down of contracts which both parties have entered upon with eyes wide open to the consequences.

THE STATE CAPITAL WAR.

The old-time war between Peoria and Springfield for and against the removal of the Capital has broken out again with all its old-time bitterness, and promises to be a lively one, though at present the combatants are only throwing stinkpots at each other. The Peoria *Transcript* urges the removal on the score that Springfield is a filthy place, and that her mud is constant, tenacious, and disgusting, whereupon the *State Register* retorts that "an old fogy town without a respectable hotel or any accommodations, washed by a sewer, and surrounded by distilleries and cattle-pens is scarcely a desirable place for a State Capital." So far as filth goes we should say that a case is made out on both sides, though dirt probably is not an appalling obstacle to the average politician, nor is it a very logical argument against the *status quo* of State-Houses. The most alarming contingency, however, is contained in the following suggestion of the *Register:* "As Peoria seems to desire to engage in Capital-moving as a pastime, we give it six months to complete its contract, and if it fails in that time, as fail it will, and the people still want to live at the State Capital, we will allow them the privilege, if they will behave themselves, to move their little old burg over into God's country, and become a part of Springfield." The union of two such filthy holes would be an offense against hygiene and religion that could not be endured. The faithful Moslems will make pilgrimages to Mecca, filthy as it is, but religion with them is a fanaticism, and every cholera-stricken wretch who dies in the stench that envelops the Caaba knows that he goes straight to the bosom of Mahomet and the embraces of celestial Fatimas; but there could be no such reward for the faithful who should make their pilgrimage to Peoria. Springfield and politics have not yet risen to a sufficient degree of fanaticism to inspire any legislator with courage to brave the united filth of the two places. Pilgrim in the Slough of Despond presents a cheerful picture as compared with the luckless Representative or Senator who would have to wallow in the compound suggested by the *Register*. Go on with your mud-throwing, gentlemen, but don't suggest a consolidation, the mere mention of which causes a shudder in Chicago and other cities of the State, which have never known anything but pure, health-giving breezes, balmy atmospheres, fresh water, cleanly thoroughfares, and all the blessings which the closest attention to sanitary requisits secures. Better that the State-House should stand forever an unfinished and unsightly monument of Democratic indifference than such a union should be made.

THE MIDDLE GROUND IN TEMPERANCE.

It seems to be next to impossible for most people to entertain a conservative view of the liquor question, which was forced upon the late elections in the Western States by the prohibition cranks. At all events the editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette* is not in a frame of mind to understand the social and political advantages of taking a middle course. He is naturally more or less mortified at the Republican defeat in Ohio which grew out of a radical agitation of that question; and because those who were responsible for it were rebuked by THE TRIBUNE he would like to demonstrate that this journal has been inconsistent in dealing with the subject. To this end he prints a rather incoherent article, the following extract from which may possibly suggest what he is driving at:

> THE TRIBUNE now says that the German Republicans defeated an excellent candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction because as Representative he gave the voice of his constituents by voting to submit a prohibition amendment. So there was a liquor issue in Illinois! And it was not made by cranks, unless by the beer cranks. THE TRIBUNE now advocates for Chicago the policy now being pressed by the Mayor of Milwaukee, of separating the drink traffic from all concert-halls and places of amusement; also that the Legislature shall put a license tax on saloons of from $300 to $500 in cities and $200 to $300 in rural districts. THE TRIBUNE also publishes Gov. Foster's compilation of the German laws regulating the sale of beer and spirits, and recommends them as a model for the State of Illinois. All this is much stronger than the Pond taxing law, against which the Ohio German beersellers rebelled, and turned their political coats, which caused the *Commercial* to say that the Republican party must let the Germans have their own way in the affair of trade in intoxicating drinks, and then to hide its head in the sand and expose its rear by asseverating that no liquor issue was in the election.

It is not clear just what was in the mind of the *Gazette* writer at the time he wrote the above paragraph, but there are two or three intimations which may be straightened out for his benefit and the benefit of all who are in doubt about THE TRIBUNE's position.

In the first place, the defeat of Mr. Strattan in this State does not indicate that there was a liquor issue in Illinois in the same sense that there was one in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, or Kansas. Mr. Strattan was defeated by German votes undoubtedly, and his defeat was due to two causes—viz.: (1) Because the prohibition cranks in the neighboring States had given the Germans cause for alarm, and (2) because Mr. Strattan had identified himself with prohibition sentiments, and was made the target for German assault, which was the more telling since the opposing candidate was a German. The prohibition question was purposely ignored by the Republican State Convention and the majority of the Republican local conventions of Illinois. If these various conventions, or the more important ones, had followed the Republican example in Ohio and Indiana the result would have been not merely the defeat of Mr. Strattan, but the defeat of the Republicans pretty much everywhere throughout the State.

In the next place, it is not accurate to say that THE TRIBUNE has quoted Gov. Foster's compilation of the German laws regulating the sale of liquor as a model for the State of Illinois. There are many features in the German system of regulation that would not be suitable in this country. THE TRIBUNE quoted Gov. Foster's résumé of the German liquor laws partly for the information of its readers and partly to show that the Germans could not consistently antagonize any fair system for the uniform taxation and police regulation of the liquor traffic. THE TRIBUNE has always favored such a system, and is confident now, as it always has been, that a State license law giving to local governments the revenue resulting therefrom would meet with the approval of an overwhelming majority of the people of Illinois, and that police regulation in every community should extend to the separation of liquor-selling from the low entertainments—an alliance which is chiefly responsible for the excesses and iniquities of the traffic.

When the *Gazette* intimates that this goes further than the managing Republicans in Ohio went its statement will not stand the test of analysis. The liquor question was handled bunglingly in Ohio from the outset. A license law was passed by the Legislature in the face of a constitutional provision prohibiting the same. It aroused widespread animosity on account of its terms and the companion bill adopted at the instance of St. Smith. The law proposed in Ohio was not for uniform taxation merely, but for penal responsibility of saloonkeepers as a class and for the enforcement of Sunday closing. It was upon this basis that Gov. Foster, the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and the other controlling Republican influences went into the campaign. The "personal liberty" of the Germans was threatened in its most sensitive spot—the freedom to drink their beer on Sunday; the liquor interests were indignant at the insult put upon them by the proposed penal legislation; the Prohibitionists were disgruntled because the Republicans did not go to the extreme of constitutional and coercive teetotalism; sensible people generally were disgusted at the blundering mismanagement of the whole question; and the net result was Republican defeat. The *Gazette* may set more store by its political management than it does upon Republican success, but that little piece of vanity does not change the facts of the case. To ignore the pernicious influence of the prohibition cranks in the late elections will be "to hide its head in the sand and expose its rear." The *Gazette* may go through that interesting performance, but the Republican party will not.

THE FALSE PROPHET'S ADVANCE.

The London *Standard* prints a long extract from a letter written by Dr. Schweinfurth, the celebrated African explorer, as to the operations of the Mahdi, the False Prophet, in the Soudan. It brings us the first authentic intelligence concerning this remarkable person, and although the letter was written in the latter part of October nothing has transpired since its date to invalidate any of its statements. At the time of writing Dr. Schweinfurth says that "the whole Soudan is on fire and that everything that the march of civilization has done for that country during the last three-quarters of a century is now in danger of being lost." All the provinces south and west of Khartoum are in the hands of the Mahdi's insurgents, and Khartoum itself, which is the most advanced stronghold of Egyptian power, is in danger. The Egyptian army has been reduced one-half by demoralization, desertion, and defeat. The vast mass of the population of the Soudan believes in the False Prophet. In June last the Egyptian army was commanded by an incompetent General. It was half starved, and was exhausted with long marches, and in this condition was led against the ferocious troops of the Mahdi, and 6,000 of them were massacred like sheep. He has 150,000 of these troops under him, all good horsemen, though not well armed, but they fight, it is said, with desperate bravery, as they are urged on by religious fanaticism. As to the Mahdi's future plans, Dr. Schweinfurth says:

> As soon as Obeid, which they are now besieging, shall have fallen, the army is expected to march on Khartoum, where Abd-el-Kader Pasha, the Governor-General, is doing all he can to strengthen his position. The spirit, however, that reigns amongst the people cannot allow us to hope for much, many of the inhabitants of the Capital being secret partisans of the Mahdi. Abd-el-Kader has consulted the Ulemas in order to take their opinion as to the orthodoxy of the False Prophet. The Ulemas have proved from the Koran that the Mahdi, of whom the Prophet spoke, the Redeemer of the World, would come from the East. Now, Mohammed Hamed, as the Mahdi is called, comes from the West (Dongola). The verdict of the Ulemas has been printed and 3,000 copies have been distributed among the Governors of the Provinces; but the people believe that this is only a trick of the Government, and that the Ulemas have not so decided. It is said that the Mahdi wherever he goes compels the population to confess their belief in him. When they say "Allah-il-Allah," etc., he requires that they should add to the phrase the name of the Mahdi; whoever refuses is cut down without pity. The idea of the Mahdi is to make himself master of the whole Soudan; to invade Lower Egypt, convert its inhabitants, and march against the Turks, whom he regards as infidels. Having succeeded in this, he will proceed to Mecca in order to establish the millennium reign and to convert the universe.

The triumphant progress of the Mahdi reminds one of the victorious marches of Mahomet and the summary manner in which he surmounted every obstacle that stood in his way. The religious excitement which seems to have spread through the Soudan also has its parallel in that which Mahomet's revelations inspired on his return from Medina to Mecca, but here the parallel ends. Mahomet fought idolaters no better armed than himself and ready to desert at any time when promised slaves and booty. The False Prophet may advance to Khartoum, and even beyond, while fighting his own kind, but when he comes in contact with European civilization he and his hordes will soon disappear. Even religious fanaticism cannot make headway against drilled and disciplined troops, Krupp guns, and long-range rifles. The False Prophet will never get far beyond the confines of the Soudan on his road to Mecca against the power of the Khedive, who cannot afford the loss of his provinces, the power of the Sultan, who cannot allow any one to wrest the Holy Places from him, and against the power of England, who cannot afford to have Egypt menaced by any outside force, whether political or religious. A few regiments of troops led by European officers will restore order in the Soudan.

RANDALL AS A TARIFF REFORMER.

Mr. J. S. Moore, the eminent Democratic free-trade writer, in an interview with a New York reporter, gushed considerably over the recent Democratic success, and predicted that it would lead to "a judicious reduction of our tariff in spite of steel-rail monopoly. It means," he continued, "a true simplification of our swindling tariff system in spite of the upholders of compound duties." It will be seen that Mr. Moore is very sanguine. Let us examine whether there are good grounds for his high hopes.

Mr. Moore virtually admits in the interview from which the above extract is quoted that the election of Mr. Randall as Speaker would mean the maintenance of the present oppressive tariff system, or at least one equally oppressive, unjust, and iniquitous. And the election of Mr. Randall, while not assured, is among the possibilities—indeed, it is among the probabilities. He has the support of the leading Democratic organ of the country, the New York *Sun*. He has the support of the almost solid Eastern delegation, which is a strong one this time. New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey are for him—and for the very excellent reason that most of the Democratic members-elect represent the great manufacturing districts where opposition to revenue reform, at least among the Democratic working-classes, is a matter of political faith—of not-to-be-shaken conviction. Will Sunset Cox, Mr. Hardy, or even Mr. Hewitt dare vote for a sweeping measure of tariff reform, or for a moderate measure? Dare the Pennsylvania Democratic Congressmen go against the Pennsylvania idea of a protective tariff, or can the Ohio men do so, with the solitary exception of Frank Hurd, who was wafted to success by the anti-Sunday liquor law, the tidal wave, notwithstanding that he was heavily weighted by his tariff-for-revenue platform? In Indiana, as Mr. Calkins in his letter to THE TRIBUNE of Friday pointed out, "the Democratic candidates and speakers talked revenue tariff in the country districts and protection in the manufacturing towns." Does Mr. Moore expect that gentlemen elected on such issues will be ardent supporters of revenue reform? Does any free-trader think that they will care to vote against the opinions of, if not the most intelligent, at least those of strongest convictions?

Coming further west, with the exception of the few districts of Southern Illinois, the Democratic Congressmen-elect are the representatives of manufacturing districts and of an element of the population which is willing to bear the burden of taxation rather than have a reduced tariff.

The only section of the country not referred to which will cut any figure in the Speakership election is the South, and there Mr. Randall's backing will not be so meagre as readers of Mr. Watterson's journal might be led to infer. Mr. Randall has adroitly appealed to the selfishness and self-interest of the Southerners. His platform is deftly framed to make votes among them, and the chances are in favor of his getting many, some even in Mr. Watterson's own bailiwick. The abolition of internal-revenue taxes would be much more welcome to the Southern Bourbons, the lovers of and the believers in free whisky and untaxed tobacco, than the reduction of the tariff on glass, carpets, shoes, clothing, pig-iron, and steel rails. The South, since the multiplication there of small cotton factories, is not so ardently free trade as it used to be. Mr. Randall, who is the most adroit politician among the Democrats, knows this. His platform—if we may call it such—is therefore likely to interfere with Mr. Carlisle's and Mr. Watterson's dreams of a Solid South for free trade. The indications, notwithstanding Mr. Moore's predictions, point to the success of the wily Philadelphian's candidature and the defeat of all the free-trade programs of Frank Hurd and Henry Watterson.

In fact, and the country will yet come to recognize the fact, the only hope for revenue reform is that the Western Republicans, borrowing wisdom from their defeat, will make tariff reform the issue of the next Congressional campaign. Backed as they will be by the farmer vote of the whole Nation, and with leaders of courage, character, and moral rectitude, there can be no doubt that they will succeed. From this direction will come true reform, and the country and Mr. Moore must wait until then for their time and opportunity.

A RIGHTEOUS DECISION.

Judicial decisions are not always attractive reading. The manner is too technical, the matter is too dry, for after-dinner perusal or evening entertainment, but now and then a decision is made which is refreshing reading and so clear that the wayfaring man, though a fool, can understand it. To this class belongs the decision made a few days ago by Judge Tuley in the case of Moore vs. Moore, being a suit for separate maintenance and, in case the testimony warranted it, for divorce on the ground of cruelty. The suit was brought by Alice Moore against her husband, Willis F. Moore, the parties having been married in 1880.

The testimony in this case showed that there had been no cruelty, such as inhuman treatment or blows, but the wife, who was quick-tempered and nervous, cherished a delusion that her husband did not wish her to have children, and took means of a cruel character to prevent it. The husband, on the other hand, had a very practical and irritating grievance. He, too, was nervous and quick-tempered, and he resented the constant and thoroughly unconventional manner in which his wife's sisters not only ran into his house at all hours and made free with it, but also presumed to criticise him and his management of it, and thus further prejudiced him in his wife's eyes. These strained relations naturally gave rise to continual bickerings, wordy collisions, contradictions, and quarrels, and the atmosphere of the household was not as quiet and as redolent of the perfume of orange-blossoms as it should have been only two years after marriage.

It is a little remarkable that the young wife should have considered her case exceptional or as entitling her in any sense to a decree of divorce, or even separate maintenance. If it did, what would the courts do with the cases? It the parties to a marriage could obtain a divorce every time there was a household row, no matter what its dimensions, who would long remain married, for who can always be in a consenting mood in this contradictory world? Who can always get along even with the loveliest of creatures or the most ravishing of divinities without an amount of self-sacrifice and relinquishment akin to that which used to be practiced by the anchorites in the caves of Arabia Petræa? The mistake made by the young wife was in supposing that she was suffering a phenomenal wretchedness and in making no account of the sisterly thorns that continually asserted themselves. In Cincinnati the other day a suit was brought by Mrs. McLean, the daughter of a prominent capitalist of that city, for divorce from her husband, a retired officer of the United States army, incompatibility of temper being the cause of their estrangement, and yet they had been married twenty-five years and were approaching old age. It it took them a quarter of a century to discover that their tempers were not compatible, is not Mrs. Moore a little hasty, after only two years of collisions, in deciding this question? Might she not have waited a few years longer and found plenty of company in her misery? Had she done so she might have been astonished at the prevalence of the complaint.

The court patiently heard the testimony in this case, and in dismissing the bill for want of equity took occasion to read the following little homily, which ought to be framed and hung up in every house:

> In matters of the control of the household somebody must be the master. The law gave the husband that right of control. If the husband objected it was the wife's duty to cause her sisters to stop their running in and out and intermeddling. If a woman could not forsake her father and mother and all her relatives for her husband, she ought never to get married. In fact, the trouble in the present case would probably never have arisen if the wife had consented to go with her husband and live with him and for him, and the bill would never have been filed. It was her duty to have done so. A married life was a life of mutual sacrifices and forbearance. Neither party could insist on his or her full rights. The causes necessary to justify a divorce were more than disputes. (If it should be held that the quarrels and misunderstandings of the parties in the present instance were sufficient to award her a separation and separate maintenance, a Judge could separate almost all the families in the country.) There was not enough serious trouble to prevent Mr. and Mrs. Moore from living together. Left to themselves, and working for themselves, they could determine to make mutual sacrifices for the sake of restoring the peace they had lost. If so, they would find in a few years that married life was much happier than a life of divorce to them, which was always a stigma, whether deserved or undeserved.

It would also be a most excellent remedy for many young people contemplating matrimony, and linked together by that somewhat precarious tie called an engagement, if they would read and heed the good Judge's words of warning. The despair of the situation, however, is this: Two persons who have previously manifested no signs of insanity suddenly meet and fall in love with each other. By some strange fatuity they at the same time lapse into a condition of blank foolishness which continues until the marriage ceremony is performed. Then they gradually recover and drift back into their proper personalities, and all the disagreeable and repulsive qualities which have been concealed, lest their exhibition might prejudice the accomplishment of their mutual purpose, shine out with renewed lustre. The man who a few months before would break his back to pick up his mistress' handkerchief allows his wife to bring a hod of coal up-stairs, and the woman who before marriage devoted hours to her toilet when she expected her lover goes about like a slattern after marriage. Intercourse before marriage is a constant series of deceptions on both sides. The lover thinks his mistress a Venus. The mistress thinks her lover an Apollo. After marriage, so great are the shocks of discovery, it is fortunate if both lover and mistress do not seek their Venuses and Apollos where they should not. Perhaps all this might be helped if there were only a mutual understanding that all these courtesies and graces are justifiable deceptions. Certainly it would be a long step towards domestic happiness if candidates for matrimony could only be made to understand in some manner that there is nothing so hard in this world as for two persons to live together in harmony, to sink their peculiarities and to conform themselves to each other, so as to get along without collison. As this cannot be expected, however, until some remedy is discovered for the attack of idiocy which lasts during the engagement period the next best thing is just what Judge Tuley did—namely: to inform the "I-will" wives and "you-shan't" husbands that their undignified and silly bickerings are not a cause for divorce.

COUNT DE HATZFELD, the new Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at Berlin, is a descendant of the Prince who was Governor of Berlin when the town fell into the hands of the French in October, 1806, and who so narrowly escaped execution by order of Napoleon. The Prince had sent a letter to the King of Prussia, giving details of the French forces; and this letter was intercepted and conveyed to the Emperor. The *Gaulois* professes to publish for the first time a letter, written by Napoleon to Josephine, explaining how it came to pass that the Prince was not summarily disposed of by a firing-party after his capture. The following is a translation of this letter, which, apart from the incident of war to which it relates, is interesting as a concise statement of Napoleon's views on the subject of women:

> I received your letter, wherein you appear vexed, dear friend, at the bad things I say of women. I hate intriguing women beyond expression! I am accustomed to good, gentle, and confiding women. These I love; and, if they have spoiled me, it is not my fault—it is yours. Now, you will see that I have been kind to one who showed that she was a good woman—a woman of feeling—Mme. de Hatzfeld. When I showed her her husband's letter, she said to me simply, yet with deep emotion, sobbing at the time: "Ah! it is indeed his writing." The admission touched my soul. I was pained, and said to her: "Eh bien, Madame, throw the letter in the fire. I am no longer able to pass sentence on your husband." She burnt the letter, and seemed very happy. From that time her husband has been quite at ease; two hours later he would have been lost. You see, therefore, that I like women who are good, ingenuous, and gentle—such alone as resemble you. Adieu, my friend. Truly yours, NAPOLEON.

CIVILIZATION is progressing in Africa. Prince Ausah, a member of the royal family of Ashantee, has brought an action at Cape Coast Castle against a negro, whom he charged with a false and scandalous libel upon him, and he recovered before a negro jury the sum of £50. His counsel was a gentleman of color, who has studied at Oxford, and learnt law in England. Quite a change from the method of settlement in such cases in days gone by, when the offender would have been summarily executed without the intervention of legal formalities.

AMERICAN heiresses will be interested to learn from the *St. James' Gazette* (London) that, among "expedients to bring in subscribers" which "are resorted to in the United States," "an Ohio journal announced that the administration had made agreements with a number of rich heiresses, single and widows, who had all engaged not to accept the hand of any but subscribers of at least one year of the journal in question."

A NEW YORK car-conductor was attacked recently, a little after midnight, by three men, who seized him, and, in spite of his cries for assistance, robbed him of his money, badge, and bell-punch. There were passengers in the car, but they made no move to assist him. They probably supposed that if it had been the other way he would have looked quietly on.

THE income-tax returns in Ireland have just been made up, and the result is to show the remarkable fact that the arrears are less than usual. In fact, practically no arrears exist. Payment to the Government seems to be regarded in Ireland as more a duty than payment to private persons.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

On Dec. 13 Gladstone will have been fifty years in Parliament. Gladstone must have Ohio blood in his veins.

In the year 1880 there were produced in Japan 206,756,407 gallons of alcoholic liquors. The Democratic majority in Japan must be something immense.

Leland Stanford's San Francisco residence is offered for sale at $1,000,000. It is not known what editor will secure it.

Walter Besant is writing a new novel called "All in a Garden Green." Whether the people who owned the garden recovered from the colic is not known.

Herbert Spencer considers the wearing of pointed-toed shoes and skin-tight trousers a well defined mark of mental imbecility. Herbert evidently has a Tilden leg.

The Rev. Basil Wilberforce, the English teetotaler, recently stated at a public meeting that he would not give his wife brandy though it were to save her life. Mrs. Wilberforce should sail for Indiana at once.

About three hundred survivers of Gen. John H. Morgan's command held a reunion at Lexington, Ky., last week. The only sad feature of the occasion was the absence of the horses they stole during the War.

The boys of Northfield College, Minnesota, were having a great deal of fun in changing a physician's sign for that of an undertaker, when a big kettle of warm tar was emptied on them from the roof of the house. Nemesis sometimes wins a heat.

A New York paper says that "the Princess style is still liked for the backs of velvet trained dresses, but the front is almost invariably a sharp point for the corsage, and straight petticoat breadths without apron drapery, and clinging very closely." It will indeed be very gratifying to married men to learn just how they were impoverished.

She kissed me, my beautiful darling,
 I drank the delight of her lips;
The universe melted together,
 Mortality stood in eclipse.

A Spirit of Light stood before me,
 I hear a far rustle of wings;
The Kings of the earth were as beggars,
 And the beggars of earth were as Kings.
—*Inexperienced Poet.*

PERSONALS.

Gov. Ortiz, of the Mexican State of Sonora, is a handsome, well-educated man of 32 years, with progressive ideas, and a warm friend of American institutions.

Mr. Edwin F. Waters has resigned his position on the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, and will make a visit to Europe for the benefit of his health. His successor is Mr. Edward Payson Call, who for the past seven years has been the private secretary of Col. R. M. Pulsifer, of the *Herald*.

Mr. Charles E. Parker, of Pittsfield, Mass., who a year or more ago inherited two cattle ranches from his brother in Southern Texas, was offered $200,000 for the property by English capitalists, but has authorized his agent to close a sale to American parties for a less sum, as the bargain could be more quickly consummated.

Mr. Oliver Ames, Lieutenant-Governor-elect of Massachusetts, although now a man of great wealth, was trained to work, and did work for years in his father's shops, as a common journeyman shovelmaker. The proficiency he attained as a mechanic is shown by the fact that for several years he alone made all the prize shovels and other tools exhibited by the firm at fairs in this and other countries. His example is being followed by his son, now 20 years old, who daily works at the bench and anvil.

Mr. Eli K. Price, one of the oldest of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, writing to one of the young women who have been vainly endeavoring to procure permission to avail themselves of the advantages of the university, says of classical studies: "The Greek and Latin are of some value in the professions, but are not indispensable to the attainment of the highest knowledge, except universities make them steps to reach the higher chairs of science."

The will of the late Mrs. Sarah E. Atkinson, of Memphis, Tenn., bequeaths her late residence and two other houses in that city, valued at $50,000, and a lot of bank stock and other valuables, to Bishops McTyeire, Paine, Pierce, Kavanaugh, Keener, Granberry, Hargrove, Wilson, and Parker, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in trust for the use and benefit of the Theological Department of Vanderbilt University. The Trustees are empowered to sell the property or dispose of it as they see fit after certain specific legacies are paid.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Arrival from France of the Remains of an Ex-Bishop of Indiana—A Murderer Condemned.

An Officer Shot by a Prisoner—New Illinois Corporations—Business Failure in Milwaukee.

INDIANA.

A BISHOP'S REMAINS BROUGHT FROM FRANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., Nov. 19.—The remains of ex-Bishop Hellandiere arrived here this morning from France. He will be buried on Wednesday in the vault beneath the altar in St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral in this city with great pomp and ceremony, and a large attendance from abroad is expected. Celestine G. de la Hellandiere, in his younger days, was a lawyer in France, but became a priest and accompanied the first Bishop of Vincennes to this country in 1836, the Rt. Rev. Gabriel Brute, who died in 1839. Bishop Hellandiere became his successor, and worked faithfully for the Vincennes diocese, which embraced the greater part of Indiana and Illinois, for eight years, when, in 1847, on account of ill health, he resigned and returned to France, where he has been living in his castle ever since at Coburg. He died on the 1st day of May, 1882. Father Audran, of New Albany, went to France, and under his direction the Bishop's remains were sent here. He was [illegible] years of age at the time of his death. The remains of four Bishops will lie in peace in the vault under St. Xavier's Cathedral in this city—Bishop Brute, Bishop Bazin, Bishop De St. Palais, and Bishop Hellandiere.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE occurred in the Knox Circuit Court room this (Sunday) morning. The trial of the State of Indiana against John Hunter for murdering William Leutz, a farmer, was completed at a late hour last night, and it was agreed to hear the verdict of the jury this morning, providing that body agreed. At 9 o'clock the court convened, the jury was called, and the foreman handed the verdict, sealed, to the clerk, which he read, and was as follows: "We, the jury, find John Hunter guilty as indicted of murder in the first degree, and recommend that his punishment be fixed at death." The prisoner and Judge were the only persons unmoved in the court-room. The Sheriff turned pale, the attorneys were agitated, and considerable feeling was manifested, for the reason that this was the first time such a verdict had been rendered by any jury in this county for fifty years. The verdict is a deserved one, as the prisoner is a hard case, having murdered three victims during his worthless existence of about thirty-five years. He is six feet in hight, black eyes, mustache, and hair, and his countenance bespeaks his character. His last crime was the murder of a farmer in cold blood at a picnic. The Judge will sentence the prisoner tomorrow.

BURGLARS are on the rampage in this city. The residence of Dr. Austin was broken into last night, and diamonds, watches, jewels, and money amounting in value to over $500 were taken. This is the third robbery within a week.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—The Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, recently installed pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, began a series of evangelistic services at English's Opera-House tonight, which it is the intention of himself and the official board to continue regularly, closing the church for evening worship. Last night deacons of the church stood at the entrances of the several theatres in the city distributing printed invitations to attend the services tonight. In consequence of that, may be because of the novelty of the thing, the opera-house was filled. The sermon was a plain exposition of the necessity of a good life, without doctrinal or rhetorical ornamentation. Mr. Pierson, in an interview, expressed his intention to confine himself to plain Gospel themes for the purpose of doing good. His motive for undertaking the work, he said, was very apparent. "The church which I left at Detroit had a seating capacity of 1,300, while my church here will not hold more than half that number. When negotiations relative to my making the change were pending it was understood that some method would be employed to enlarge the capacity of the church. Some of the leading members were absent from the city, and it was deemed advisable to await their return before deciding upon so important a matter. The board held a conference the other night, and the members were unanimous in the opinion that, by some means, larger accommodations should be provided at an early day. Pending the consideration of the matter it was decided to hold these Sunday evening services in the opera-house merely as an experiment."

AN OFFICER FATALLY SHOT BY A PRISONER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., Nov. 18.—This afternoon in Mitchell, ten miles south of this place, Town-Marshal Easter disarmed a notorious character named Ball and took him to the calaboose. As Ball was entering the door he snatched his pistol from Easter's overcoat pocket and shot the latter in the abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound. Ball was brought here and lodged in the county jail.

ILLINOIS.

CORPORATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 18.—The Secretary of State today licensed the following: The Charleston Loan and Homestead Association of Charleston, capital stock, $100,000; corporators, James A. Connelly, W. E. McCrary, George N. Gage, and others. The Union Weighing & Transfer Company of Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; corporators, L. B. Richardson, J. R. Minnuer, and E. E. [illegible]. The object of the corporation is to make, sell, and use grain-weighing and transfer cars. The Havana Building and Loan Association of Havana, capital, $300,000; corporators, H. A. Fager, H. H. [illegible], Isaac N. Mitchell, and others.

MACOUPIN COUNTY CRIME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Nov. 19.—Christian [illegible]chenheil, the German coal-miner from [illegible], who was stabbed at Gillespie on the 13th, as mentioned in a former dispatch, died Friday, and the murderer, William [illegible], is in the county jail awaiting his trial. Another cutting affair occurred in Macoupin County on the 14th at Staunton, on the Wabash Railroad, twelve miles south of here. Two coal-miners, John Matthis and John [illegible], had a fight, and Matthis had the other down, when, for reasons unexplained, Alexander Dore, an Italian, rushed in, and drawing a dirk-knife stabbed Matthis in the back, the knife penetrating the left lung, making a dangerous and probably fatal wound. He is also in the county jail.

HARRISON, THE BOY-PREACHER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 19.—It was announced in the churches here this evening that the noted boy preacher, the Rev. Thomas Harrison, would commence a two weeks' revival meeting in Decatur next Thursday night. Christian people from all neighboring cities will visit Decatur during the meeting.

HEART-DISEASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 19.—Immediately after partaking of a hearty dinner today, John Lynch, a section hand on one of the railroads here, on arising from his chair dropped down dead on the floor. Heart-disease is assigned as the cause.

FUNERAL OF MRS. MARCIA L. MOULTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Nov. 19.—The funeral of Mrs. Marcia L. Moulton, mother-in-law of Dr. C. W. Hempstead, of Chicago, whose death occurred at the residence of the latter in this city at [illegible] on Friday last, took place at [illegible] o'clock p. m. today from the South Presbyterian Church, and was very largely attended by the old friends of the family and people generally. The Moultons and [illegible] were early settlers in the [illegible] and resided here many years before [illegible] Chicago. The remains of Mrs. [illegible]

were accompanied to Galena by Dr. Hempstead and wife and Mr. Charles Perkins, grandson of the deceased.

IOWA.

SENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Nov. 18.—In the District Court today Barney O'Dare was sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary at hard labor for burglary.

DEATH OF AN OLD PIONEER.

James Gittings, one of the pioneers of Hancock County, Illinois, and one of its most respected citizens, died at La Harpe this morning. Mr. Gittings was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, in 1801, and came to Hancock County in 1836 and settled on a farm and succeeded in amassing a large fortune. He purchased the Gittings Seminary property for the use of the Northern Illinois Methodist Conference and transferred the title to that organization only a few days before his death.

DUBUQUE SCHOOL STATISTICS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Nov. 19.—School statistics of Dubuque County show that the Catholic schools in the county number thirteen, with sixty-nine teachers and 2,665 pupils. There are besides five other private schools, employing eighteen teachers, with a total membership of 695 pupils, making a total number of pupils in the county attending private schools 3,360. The Catholic clergy of this diocese are very strict in requiring children of Catholic parents to attend schools of their own faith, and at the same time they pay without murmuring taxes in support of public schools.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 19.—The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern passenger-train No. 3 ran into some freight-cars that extended on the main line from a side-track at Albert Lea last night, doing considerable damage to the engine and cars, seriously injuring Fireman Green and breaking the arm of Engineer Ed Day, of this city. A freight-train on the same road at Morse Station, just south of here, ran into the rear of another freight, badly smashing the engine and one or two cars.

WISCONSIN.

MADE AN ASSIGNMENT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 18.—Fenn & Williams, booksellers and stationers, of this city, have made an assignment. Liabilities, $10,000 to $12,000. Assets reported at $5,000.

DROWNED.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 19.—Peter Fraker and a companion named Oleson, while hunting in Lake Butte des Morts today, upset their boat, and were drowned. Fraker leaves a family.

A STREET-CAR DEMOLISHED.

A freight-train on the Wisconsin Central Road, while entering the city today, plunged into a street-car, completely demolishing it and seriously injuring the driver. Fortunately the car contained no passengers.

MICHIGAN.

ARRAIGNED FOR TRIAL.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THREE RIVERS, Mich., Nov. 18.—H. D. Condict was arraigned in the Circuit Court yesterday and pleaded not guilty to the charge of procuring insurance for a company not authorized to transact business in this State. Condict was arrested on the complaint of S. H. Row, State Commissioner of Insurance, last summer, the specific charge being for obtaining insurance for the Western Manufacturers' Mutual of Chicago on the canning-factory of C. E. Sears & Co., of this place. Judge Sleeper, of Chicago, appeared as his counsel, and the case was put over until January for trial.

NEBRASKA.

A "MASHER'S" ESCAPADE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb. Nov. 19.—Grant Precinct, this county, is in a fever of excitement over the sudden disappearance of the wife of a young farmer named Dunsello. She came to town in company with a younger brother of the latter, and, not returning in due time, it was justly surmised that the couple had eloped. The deserted husband and his trust wife had been married only a few weeks. They came from West Virginia. The brother has the reputation of being a "masher." The whereabouts of the guilty couple are unknown.

THAT ARSON CASE.

Something More in Detail About That Canal Street Fire—How the Blaze Was Started—Seven Hundred Dollars Insurance on One Hundred Dollars' Worth of Stock.

A TRIBUNE reporter went over to Gedeon's saloon at No. 398 South Canal street yesterday, and with Marshal Campion and Lieut. Biettner looked over the premises which, as mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE, were set on fire by Gedeon and two companions who are under arrest at the West Twelfth Street Station. The building is double front, comprising Nos. 396 and 398, and is owned by Mr. Ryan, who with his family occupies the second floor of No. 398. Mr. Oibrich, of the firm of Oibrich & Goldbeck, furniture manufacturers, lives on the second floor of No. 396, and occupies the first floor and double basement as a storeroom and finishing room for his furniture. Gedeon Bros. rented the corner building May 1, and have occupied it since, doing but a small business and worrying Mr. Ryan, who offered to take the lease off their hands and give them a month's rent free if they would go. They preferred to remain, however, and remain they did.

The floor upon which the saloon is situated has two small rooms partitioned off in the rear, one on each side of the room. In one of these rooms is a cook-stove, and in the other a bed, one of them being the kitchen and the other a sleeping apartment. The bar stands to the left of the entrance, and the shelving is built against the partition dividing the saloon from the stairway leading to Mr. Ryan's apartments. Under this stairway is a small closet which was used as a sort of storeroom. Just back of this, toward the rear, was the ice-chest, and in the middle of the remaining space a pool-table. Several cheap tables and chairs were scattered about the room, and the bar was entirely bare of a stock. There was a keg of beer and two cases of pop and soda in the ice-box, and a gallon or so of liquor in some jugs under the stairway. Beyond this there was nothing of any value about the place.

The fire was discovered about half-past 1 o'clock by Mr. Ryan's son, who was awakened by a sense of suffocation, and found his room full of smoke. He threw open a window, awakened his parents and his sister with some difficulty, and then ran for the box at the corner of Polk street. The response of the department was prompt, as usual, and just the moment the firemen got a whiff of the smoke they said "kerosene." The front doors of the place were broken in and the fire quickly extinguished. Fire-Marshals Swenie, Musham, and Campion then made an examination that satisfied them that the place had been set on fire. Their convictions were strengthened by finding in the back-yard a trunk containing several boxes of cigars and some clothing belonging to Frank Gedeon, who had previously stated that he had no chance to get anything out of the place. Gedeon was placed under arrest with Mike Bame and G. Galor, Bame being his bartender and Galor an acquaintance. Gedeon admitted having $700 insurance on the contents of the place, which are worth at a liberal figure $100, but denied having set the place afire. The Marshals found, however, and the reporter saw for himself, that three different fires had been started in the saloon. One of these was under the stairway in front, where there was a quarter of an inch of kerosene-oil upon the floor, the boards below in the basement being soaked with the oil that had dripped through. At the rear end of the ice-box the second fire had been started, the oil being poured through a knot or crack at the bottom of the base-board, and then ignited. The third blaze was started in the kitchen, a half-inch hole being bored in the floor to allow of the oil being poured into it. The basement ceiling being constructed of matched lumber, held and absorbed the oil, and afforded an excellent start for the fire. These three blazes were so far apart that there was no possible explanation of their simultaneous occurrence but that they had been set fire to. A few minutes' delay in the discovery of the fire or in the responding of the companies would perhaps have resulted in a terrible holocaust and a loss of several thousand dollars. As it is, the loss will not exceed $100. The prisoners doggedly deny any connection with the origin of the fire, and claim that they had difficulty in escaping with their lives. They will be taken before Justice Ingersoll this morning.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

MASSILLON, O., Nov. 18.—The strike of the Tuscarawas Valley coal-miners was ended by the owners of the mines at a meeting last night conceding the 10 cents per ton asked.

FOREIGN.

Arrest at Lyons, France, of Another Squad of Communists.

A Large Number of Egyptian Troops Ordered to the Soudan Desert.

Imposing Ceremonies at the Christening of the Infant Princess at Madrid.

The Intimations of a Possible Austro-Russian War Not Regarded as Authoritative.

Important Utterances by the Pope Promised in the Near Future—Prussia and the Vatican.

FRANCE.

MORE ARRESTS AT LYONS.

LYONS, Nov. 19.—Twenty-five persons, including three foreigners, were arrested today charged with being members of an association formed for the purpose of fomenting strikes among workmen, obtaining a general division of property, and destroying sentiments of patriotism in the people.

AN AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The *Liberte* announces that, in consequence of the treaty concluded by De Brazza, a French gunboat will be dispatched up the Congo River.

EGYPT.

TROOPS ORDERED TO THE SOUDAN.

CAIRO, Nov. 19.—Egyptian troops are ordered to the Soudan desert in large numbers as a precaution. Arms and ammunition required for the expedition are being forwarded to Suakin separately.

SPAIN.

BAPTIZING THE INFANT PRINCESS.

MADRID, Nov. 19.—The infant Princess was baptized in the presence of the members of the Court Grandees, Spanish Ministers, representatives of foreign Powers, and deputations from the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The Empress of Austria was represented by the Queen's mother as sponsor for the child.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE THRONE.

Ministerial papers state that while the Ministry are conscious of the great importance of the adhesion of the Republican party to the throne, they cannot admit the principle of reform of the Constitution. Some Republican journals continue to violently attack the new party.

AUSTRIA.

NO FEARS OF AN AUSTRO-RUSSIAN WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The fears of an Austro-Russian war seem not warranted. Plener and the reporter of the Committee on the Foreign-Office Budget, who at the sitting of the Austrian delegation in Pesth Thursday intimated the possibility of war with Russia, are unofficial personages. Their utterances are not regarded as authoritative.

ITALY.

AN IMPORTANT SPEECH EXPECTED FROM THE POPE.

ROME, Nov. 19.—Early in December the Pope will preconize a number of Italian and Spanish Bishops and deliver an important speech.

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The *Morning Post* understands that no satisfactory result is anticipated from the negotiations between Prussia and the Vatican. The nomination of Herr Henschke, one of the Councilors of the Berlin Tribunal, as a member of the Superior Ecclesiastical Tribunal produced great irritation at the Vatican. The nomination indicates that Germany is resolved to minimize her concessions as far as possible.

OBITUARY.

John D. Simpson, a Journalist of Madison, Ind.—Dr. Johann Gottfried Kinkel—Prof. Palmieri.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 19.—John Desha Simpson, editor of the Madison *Daily Star*, who died in that city Saturday morning after a brief illness of congestion of the brain, was born in Arkansas in 1840. Not long after his father died and his mother moved to Madison, where she had friends. There John grew up, attending school, and learning the printing trade. Following this he went to Lafayette and worked on the *Courier* as a compositor, and probably as a reporter. The War coming on soon, he enlisted in the Tenth Regiment, and in October, 1861, was made a Second-Lieutenant, and served until December, 1864, spending nearly a year in Libby Prison at Richmond. When exchanged his term of service had expired, and he was mustered out. The next spring, however, he reëntered the army as Major of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment, and commanded it for several months until the general discharge of troops was made. He returned to Madison, and in 1866 established the *Daily Free Press*, a Democratic paper, which was not longlived. He continued to publish a weekly, however, for some time, and in 1870 was elected to the Legislature from Jefferson County. After that he served as City Clerk of Madison. He worked at different places, including a period on the *Sentinel* here, but five or six years ago went back to Madison and took a place on the *Courier*. Later, he started the *Star*, and succeeded in establishing it upon a paying basis.

ZURICH, Nov. 15.—Dr. Johann Gottfried Kinkel is dead.

Dr. Kinkel was born Aug. 11, 1815, at Ober-Cassel, in Rhenish Prussia. He was prepared for college by his father, a Protestant clergyman, and entered the University of Bonn. After being graduated as Doctor of Philosophy he traveled through Italy, studying art, and then returned to Bonn, where he was appointed Professor of Theology. In 1843 he was married to Mme. Johanna Mockel, the divorced wife of Mathieu, the Roman Catholic publisher and Librarian of Cologne. She was an accomplished musician and a writer on musical and other subjects. Her works include "Hans Ibeles in London" and several other popular novels. She was killed by falling from a window Nov. 17, 1858. His marriage with her brought upon Dr. Kinkel the wrath of the Bonn theologians and the Protestant clergy in general, and terminated his ecclesiastical career. He then devoted himself to historical studies and modern art, and made several Oriental journeys of exploration. He rose to a high rank in the Philosophical Faculty of Bonn, and in 1845 he delivered a popular course of lectures on Asiatic history and dramatic literature. In the revolutionary movements of 1848 Dr. Kinkel took a prominent part. He wrote several tracts, and numerous articles in the *Bonner Zeitung*, addressed to workingmen, and soon became an acknowledged leader of the agitators in the Rhenish provinces. He was elected as a deputy in Parliament from Bonn. Being charged with complicity in the Sieburg riots he fled from Prussia to the Palatinate, and joined the revolutionists in the Grand Duchy of Baden. In 1849, when fighting as a private in the insurgent army, he was captured by Prussian troops and was sentenced to imprisonment for life. A year later he was tried at Cologne on charges relative to the Sieburg outbreak and was acquitted. Then he was sentenced to imprisonment at Spandau for joining the revolutionary army. In November, 1850, he escaped by the assistance of some friends and fled to Edinburg. He came to this country in the following year, and in 1852 he returned to England and obtained employment as a teacher. Afterwards he took to lecturing, and also edited a German newspaper. In 1866 he went to Paris and was elected Professor of Archæology and the History of Art in the Polytechnic School, Zurich, a position he retained until his death. Dr. Kinkel's published works are numerous. They include an epic poem, "Otto, the Archer" (1846), and a volume of lyric poems. Among his prose works are the following: "The Country of the Aar" (1846), "History of the Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture of the Christian Races (1845), "A Traveler's Guide to the Aar Valley" (1851), and an essay on "The History of Art" (1876). He also wrote much for magazines and reviews and was a popular orator of marked ability.
—*St. James' Gazette (London).*

Prof. Palmieri died peacefully last week in the house which he built for himself almost on the edge of the crater of Mt. Vesuvius, where he has lived for the last twenty-eight years. His life has been often in danger during that time, and on the occasion of the alarming eruption of 1872 the risk was especially great. King Victor Emmanuel sent him an order at the time to leave the observatory, which was almost buried under the ashes discharged from the crater and surrounded with streams of molten lava; but Palmieri refused to quit his post. The world is indebted to him for the construction of several scientific instruments, including the pluviometer, the electrometer, and the seismometer. One of the most interesting of his discoveries was that of the presence of boracic acid in the matter vomited from the crater, which he explained by the theory of a subterraneous communication with the hot springs of Tuscany, which are known to be particularly rich in borax.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Nov. 19.—Dr. John E. Bacon, a prominent physician, ex-Mayor, and President of the Board of Health of this city died this evening.

A POLICE WAR.

Revival of the Troubles Which Some Months Ago Agitated the City Fathers of Troy, N. Y.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 19.—There is danger of an alarming police war. Ex-Mayor Murphy a year ago suspended Police-Commissioner Hydorn, Republican, unjustly it is claimed, and the Democratic Commissioners appointed a partisan force, whereas the law required the police to be non-partisan. This force has been serving ever since. At the late election Edmund Fitzgerald, Independent, defeated Murphy's candidate, a Democrat, for Mayor. The Democratic Aldermen refused to meet with the opposition Councilmen, and the latter elected new Police Commissioners, one a Republican and the other an Independent, who will act with the Republicans. Last night Mayor Fitzgerald removed Hydorn's suspension, and his return to office will make the Police Board virtually Republican. The plan, it is stated, is to remove the present force, from Chief down to janitors, and to replace it with police of Republican and Independent proclivities. The present force claim that the late election of Commissioners was illegal, and have expressed an intention of holding the station-houses and refusing the new force, when appointed, possession. The Democratic Aldermen will doubtless elect other Commissioners and reappoint the force now serving. Bloodshed is feared if this plan is carried out. By the differences in the Police Board, which is also the Board of Excise, the city has lost $20,000 for licenses, saloonkeepers refusing to pay money to either side. The Mayor will ask the Democratic heads of the city departments whose terms have not expired to resign. They will refuse. Examination into the accounts of some of them has revealed discrepancies.

DESPERATE FOOTPADS.

J. R. Barker, on His Way Home from Work, Held Up, Assaulted, and Robbed by Three Men on State Street Viaduct—He Is Left Lying Senseless Across a Railway Track.

An unusually desperate assault upon a peaceable citizen by footpads was reported to the police yesterday, occurring at ten minutes past midnight of Saturday. The victim is J. R. Barker, a young man employed as a purchaser by the Pullman Palace Car Company, who boards at No. 274 Illinois street. He was detained until a late hour Saturday night, and was on his way home, walking over State street bridge. He had crossed the bridge and was approaching the viaduct when three men who had been standing there suddenly surrounded him, one of them striking him upon the back of the head with some weapon supposed to be a sand-bag, depriving him of consciousness. The thugs, fearing that if they remained upon the viaduct they would be discovered, interfered with, and perhaps captured, carried the senseless young man down the stairway under the viaduct to the Northwestern tracks, where they robbed him of his gold watch and chain, a fine cameo ring, and $15 in cash. After robbing him they placed his body across the track, thinking, perhaps, that he would be killed by some passing switch-engine or freight-cars, and then left him. He was found by some one who learned his identity, and assisted him to his boarding-place. Yesterday morning he awoke as usual, but complained of a terrible pain in his head, in spite of which and in the face of the entreaties of his friends he went down to the office, where he fainted, and was carried home. Dr. Hosmer, who is attending him, says that he is suffering from concussion of the brain, and that his recovery is doubtful. None of his assailants are known, and none of them consequently have been arrested.

AMUSEMENTS.

German Comedy at McVicker's—An Unsatisfactory Performance.

Hugo Buerger's latest comedy, "The Jour-fixe" (Given Day), was produced at McVicker's last evening by Collmer, Isenstein and Wurster's German company. The play has achieved a fine success in most German theatres where it has been produced, and no doubt on account of the expectation that it would prove as good a success here filled McVicker's more than usual. Those who came with high expectations of an enjoyable performance went away dissatisfied, for it proved one of the least enjoyable performances given this season. The fact that it has achieved a success in Germany and also in New York shows that the fault did not lie with the play, which is well written, the characters copied from life, and the plot fairly interesting, though the dialogs are at times a little tedious. To give this comedy with any hope of success every part must be in thoroughly competent hands, and last evening such was not the case. A much stronger play would have been butchered if cast in the same manner as was Buerger's comedy. With the exception of Messrs. Richard and Engel and Miss Trautman, and these had unimportant parts, there was not one person in the cast that gave satisfaction, and some were below all criticism. A Miss Kampfmüller, who made her début in the leading part and who was heralded as a brilliant actress from the Court Theatre at Stuttgart, Germany, gave anything but satisfaction, and no one will grumble if this be her last appearance. It seems that the managers of the German theatre here, who also manage the German theatres at Milwaukee and St. Louis, have come to the conclusion that the Chicago people can stand anything, and for this reason they keep the best talent at Milwaukee and St. Louis, and treat the Chicago people to performances principally by amateurs and subs. The German managers will find that this kind of policy will not work well in Chicago and that they cannot carry the season to a successful end unless they do what they promise, and give performances of a higher grade than those given at the Turnerhalls.

The music between acts, which has been unusually bad since Prof. Rosenbecker resigned the leadership of the orchestra, showed some improvement last evening, which was due to the engagement of Mr. Nitschke, a very competent musician, as leader.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

Three young men named respectively Thomas Volens, George Brown, and John Smith boarded Wells street car No. 105, Conductor Henry Fraser, last night at 10 o'clock. They insisted on smoking on the rear platform and when Frazer turned to put them off Volens assaulted him, giving him a terrible beating. The trio were eventually locked up at the East Chicago Avenue Station, Volens being captured first and the others afterward. Frazer's injuries are not serious.

Joseph Ruth and Mrs. Mack, both living at No. 124 Dixon street, had some trouble about a defaced door at 6 o'clock last night, and Ruth attempted to strike her. Alexander Mack, her husband, then sailed into Ruth with a knife, and he, being similarly armed, fought back. Both men were badly cut about the face, and are locked up at the Rawson Street Station on a charge of assault.

William Daley went into Dan Murphy's saloon, at No. 55 La Salle street, and, becoming disorderly, was ejected. Retaliating by smashing the windows with beer-kegs, he was arrested and locked up at the East Chicago Avenue Station.

Louis XVI. and other styles of furniture at J. A. Colby & Co.'s, 217 and 219 State street.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Gilmore's Report to the Commission on the Needs of the River.

What Has Been Done at the Reaches Near Memphis and Vicksburg.

Other Improvements Now Under Headway.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 18.—At a meeting of the committee appointed by Congress to look at the needs of the Mississippi River held Wednesday morning on the steamboat Guiding Star, near Hickman, Ky., a lengthy document was presented and read. It is of interest to all parties interested in the improvement of the Mississippi River. The document was prepared by Gen. Q. A. Gilmore, U. S. A., in response to the request of the Chairman of the commission, the Hon. J. C. Burrows.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

In the first report of the Mississippi River Commission, dated March 6, 1880, a general plan for the complete regulation of the river was authorized, and six locations denominated "reaches" were mentioned as desirable for the first application of any moneys appropriated by Congress to carry out the plans recommended, and specific estimates for each of the reaches were submitted. The plan embodied in the report was exceedingly simple. It aimed to control the flow of the water by creating for it, within its present bed, a narrower conduit, so arranged as to width and curvatures, that the water would be constrained to flow over the same path at all stages, and by its greater velocity and concentration of efforts, especially during floods, recover at the bottom the equivalent of the waterway taken from the side. Beyond the amount of scour necessary to restore the diminished waterway, it was believed that the ultimate result of the completed work would be a general lowering of the river-bed, accompanied by a reduction of elevations and a diminution if not a cessation of

THE WIDESPREAD DISASTERS

which now result from every unusual rise. In the present condition of the river its constant and universal tendency is to change by lateral shifting the location of the bed.

The depletion of the river by the escape of water through or over the banks effects a two-fold injury. Not only is the scouring force due to increased volume and velocity lost, but the escape of water in any considerable amount is certainly accompanied by injurious deposits. If the water could escape without inducing deposits the loss of scouring force would be less seriously felt, and conversely, if the scouring force were not diminished by the waste of water, deposits, if made, would soon be removed.

The works required in the bed of the river are described in the last report of the commission. They embraced two distinct classes of works, differing widely in character and purpose—viz.: revetments for the protection of caving banks and dikes or other structures for the construction of the channelway.

By the act of March 3, 1881, there was appropriated:

"For the improvement of the Mississippi River, in accordance with the plan therefor recommended by the Mississippi River Commission, to be expended by the Secretary of War, with the advice and under the supervision of said commission, the sum of $1,000,000."

The commission deemed this sum sufficient only for the inauguration of channel works on

TWO OF THE SIX REACHES

already mentioned, and on March 25, 1881, a project for the expenditure of this appropriation was submitted to the Secretary of War, in which a recommendation to that effect was made, and the Plum Point reach, sixty miles above Memphis, and the Lake Providence reach, seventy miles above Vicksburg, were suggested as the most suitable points. These recommendations were approved by the Secretary of War, and the execution of the project was at once commenced. By the latter part of November, when with the part of the plant which was finished, and some pile-drivers borrowed from another part of the river, facilities were at hand to commence construction work. The river, instead of being at low water, as is to be expected at that season, was nearly at flood. The parties were kept on the grounds and occupied in building boats and machinery for future use, and from time to time in putting in such work as circumstances presented. This could only be done in detached portions, and at a less rate of progress and under more favorable circumstances. Operations on this scale were continued until early in June, when,

FOR LACK OF FUNDS,

work was discontinued and the parties disbanded. There remained on hand at the end of the fiscal year a considerable amount of materials and supplies which the high water had made it impossible to use. Under this appropriation the materials, equipment, and supplies were, as far as possible, procured by contract. Proposals for contracting the unskilled labor were advertised, but no bids were received, and the scheme was necessarily abandoned. The work was then prosecuted by hired labor subsisted and quartered by the Government. The act of Aug. 2, 1882, provided for the continuation and extension of this work. Aug. 14 the commission met to propose and submit recommendations for the application of the appropriations. It was deemed most advantageous to continue the channel improvements at the two points already begun, and to inaugurate the work on two others of the six reaches already mentioned. Those selected were the New Madrid reach, sixty miles below Cairo, and the Memphis reach, immediately below that city. Projects for continuing the old and prosecuting the new works were submitted to the Secretary of War, and, of the $4,123,000 appropriated for the river from Cairo to the head of the passes, including the harbors of New Orleans, Natchez, Vicksburg, a lock at the mouth of Bayou Placquemine, and rectification of the Red and the Atchafalaya Rivers at the mouth of the Red River, the following apportionment was recommended:

New Madrid reach	700,000
Plum Point reach	700,000
Memphis reach and harbor	300,000
Lake Providence reach	650,000
Repairing levees	1,300,000
Contingent reserve	473,000
Sum total	$4,123,000

From the last item above the following sums have since been set aside: For continuing the work at Delta, opposite Vicksburg, $50,000; dredging in Vicksburg harbor, $100,000; surveys preliminary to new projects for construction, $12,800; total, $162,800; leaving a balance still unalloted of $310,700.

The recommendations of the commission have been approved by the Secretary of War, and work of all kind looking to their execution is now in progress under favorable conditions. Work is being vigorously prosecuted at Plum Point and Lake Providence, at Memphis, Delta Point, and the mouth of the Red River.

PLANT IS BEING COLLECTED

for the work at New Madrid, Memphis, and New Orleans, and additions made to them at Plum Point, Lake Providence, and Vicksburg. The dredging in Vicksburg harbor has been advertised. Preliminary surveys for the detail location of works on the New Madrid and Memphis reaches are well advanced. All of the levee work has been advertised, most of it let, and many contractors are now at work. Projects and estimates of cost are being prepared for the continuation and completion of more for the preservation of Natchez harbor, for the work necessary to check the further enlargement of the Atchafalaya, and for a survey of the navigation route from the Mississippi River to Red River through Bayou Placquemine and Grand Atchafalaya Rivers.

Upon the recommendation of the commission the river below Cairo was divided into four districts for the purpose of construction. An officer of engineers was assigned to the charge of each district, and all work in the district from this appropriation is under the immediate supervision of the officer in charge of the district. A fifth officer, stationed at St. Louis, is charged with the construction of the plant, the purchase and issue of non-perishable material and supplies, and the control of the general transportation service. He is the custodian of all floating property, which he transfers to points most needed, in order to keep at a minimum this expensive item of equipment.

After contracts are closed the work is carried on as other contract work is done, and under the supervision of the district officers as before stated.

The advantages of this system will be apparent from the single statement that, while for the first appropriation of $1,000,000, the expenditures for the equipment could not be kept within 50 per cent of the appropriation, the additions to this equipment necessary to carry on the works of the present year leave the total cost less than 25 per cent of the present appropriation, or less than 20 per cent of the money appropriated to date.

Gen. Gilmore then gives detailed information relative to the different districts.

The first district extends from Cairo, Ill., to the foot of Island No. 40, a distance of 223 miles.

New Madrid reach—Begins at the head of Island No. 8, forty-two miles below Cairo, Ill., and extends to Tiptonville, Tenn., a distance of forty-three miles. It is impossible to state, in advance of the information to be derived from the present survey, exactly where work will be first undertaken.

Plum Point reach—Begins at the head of Island No. 26, and extends to Randolph, a distance of thirty-eight miles. Past work and that at present in contemplation has for its object to close the chute behind Osceola Bar and Butler-ton Tow Head, and to close the channels above and behind Island No. 33. At the same time caving banks will be protected wherever they threaten a change in the course of the stream. The amount allotted from appropriation in act of Aug. 2, 1882, $700,000; amount expended to Oct. 1, including estimated liabilities, $181,606; balance Oct. 1, 1882, which it is estimated will be required during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, $562,069.83. No levee work is contemplated in the first district during the fiscal year.

The second district extends from the foot of Island No. 40 to the mouth of the White River, a distance of 180 miles.

Memphis reach and harbor—Work in the harbor of Memphis has been in progress since 1878 under specific appropriations. The act of Aug. 2 omitted the specific appropriation, but named the harbor among the objects of the appropriation for the general improvement of the river. The officer in charge of this work having reported that $25,000 would complete the work under the present project, that amount was set aside for this purpose from the allotment for Memphis reach and harbor.

Levees—Contracts for levee work in this district have been awarded amounting to $75,500.

The third district extends from the mouth of White River to Warrenton, a distance of 228 miles.

Lake Providence reach.—This reach extends from the head of Louisiana Bend, 540 miles below Cairo, to the foot of Island No. 95, a distance of about forty miles. During the remainder of the present fiscal year it is proposed to complete and strengthen these works; to revet the caving banks in Louisiana and Bunches' Bends at the upper and Lake Providence Bend at the lower end of the reach, to close, if possible, the chute behind Stack Island, and to protect the front of Meyersville Island. The amount which it is estimated will be required during the remainder of the present fiscal year is $561,650.63.

Delta Point—This work has been prosecuted since 1878 under specific appropriations. The last River and Harbor bill left the work in the same status already described for Memphis harbor. Balance on hand June 30, 1882, approximate, $27,000; amount allotted from appropriation in act of Aug. 2, 1882, $50,000; amount expended to Oct. 1, including estimated liabilities, $20,000; balance which it is estimated will be required during the present fiscal year, $57,000.

Dredging the Vicksburg harbor—This work has the same status as that at Delta Point. The citizens of Vicksburg ask that an opening be made by dredging a basin in front of the business portion of the levee, connected by a canal with the deep water in the river. The amount allowed will be expended in dredging to a navigable depth at low water so much of the proposed canal and basin as can be done for the money. This will afford access to the levee; and, by an opening into the lake above the city, utilize that as a turning place until the basin can be excavated. Specifications for this work, which will be done by contract, are now in the hands of the Secretary of War for approval. Amount allotted from appropriation of Aug. 2, 1882, $100,000.

Levees—Contracts have been awarded to the number of twenty-three. Total cost of levees, estimated, $707,300. The location of these works cannot be given from present data.

The Fourth District extends from Warrenton to the head of the Passes, a distance of about 450 miles. None of the six reaches originally recommended for improvement lie in this district.

Natchez harbor—This work was begun in 1880 under a specific appropriation. This work has the same status as the Memphis and Vicksburg harbors. No allotment has yet been made for its continuance, but the officer in charge of the district has been called upon for a project and estimate for the completion of the work. Previous work has consisted of the protection of caving banks in Marengo Bend. A balance of $7,800 from the last appropriation is still available.

Mouth of Red River—The act of Aug. 2, 1882, prescribed that any balance remaining from the appropriation for the improvement of the Red River should be expended in accordance with the recommendations of the commission, and authority was given to maintain a channel by dredging. A balance of $89,000 was reported, and the commission recommended Aug. 15 that immediate steps be taken to maintain a channel during the approaching low-water season by the means previously used. Instructions were issued accordingly, and work was begun. The work will be continued during the remainder of the low-water season with so much of the present balance as may be necessary. No reports have been received of the amount expended, but the estimate is approximately correct. But $3,000 of the balance mentioned has been expended.

Harbor of New Orleans—This work is in the same category as those at Memphis, Vicksburg, and Natchez. A balance of $110,000 having been reported, no allotment has been made from the general appropriation of Aug. 2, 1882. With the above balance it is proposed, during the present fiscal year, to revet the badly caving bank in Carrollton Bend for a distance of about 10,000 feet with a mattress of rope, wire, and brush. On account of the great depth of water the mattress will have to be 400 feet in width. No reports of expenditures have been received for this work. The balance on hand July 1, 1882, was $110,000; amount expended to Oct. 1, 1882 (estimated), $20,900; amount which it is estimated will be required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, $89,100.

Levees—No reports have been received of the amount of levee work contracted in this district.

This report, which will be the basis upon which the present Investigating Committee will work, was accompanied by a vast number of maps, charts, memorials, reports, etc., for the information of the members. Two consolidated financial statements also accompanied the report, showing the manner in which the commission had expended its money on the work. Some of the items caused considerable comment, especially the items regarding coal and office. The totals are as follows: Office, $16,486.46; administration, $7,645.67; labor, $108,458.11; subsistence, $42,256.18; materials, $76,035.77; purchase of plant, $496,794.43; towage and charter and expense of steamers, $64,147.84; fuel, $115,319.29; miscellaneous operating expenses, $23,500.99; surveys, $15,120.40; total, $963,769.14; balance on hand June 30, 1882, $86,230.86; actual cost of work for year, $177,024.70. The committee discussed this report at some length, and will give it a thorough investigation, so they say.

A RECEPTION DECLINED.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 18.—The various commercial bodies appointed committees to provide for the reception of the Congressional Committee now on the way down the river, inspecting the levees. The committee was communicated with and a dispatch received today declining the proposed reception. The local committee will meet on Monday and probably disband without further action. A good deal of feeling is being worked up against the visiting Congressmen, especially Mr. Holman, the great objector.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.

Lecture by Prof. Kovocs.

Prof. John Kovocs, of the Unitarian Theological College in Clausenberg, Austria, entertained a fair sized audience in the Church of the Messiah last night with a history of the Unitarian Church. He said Unitarianism was no new thing. It was as old as the Reformation itself. It is a religion which has a future. It is the only religion which can influence the intelligence and interest the indifference of the people. It had its origin in Italy, the land which has been the origin of many grand ideas. In the time of the Reformation in 1544 about forty learned men came together in the northern part of Italy to discuss their religious ideas and there was founded the Unitarian religion. But Calvin's attention had been drawn upon them, and because one of them, a distinguished physician of the time, denied the Holy Trinity he was burned, and another man was stripped and forced to walk through the city and was afterwards beheaded. They were so persecuted they had to flee Italy. They went to Poland, where they had about 300 congregations established, but were so persecuted that when the Catholics gave them a certain time in which to adopt their faith or leave the country they left in the middle of the seventeenth century. Although many of their numbers were killed by the soldiers, they took up their abode in Poland, where they lived for 300 years Unitarianism always alighted in some country or place which has been a country of freedom. Unitarian assemblages were alike not only the centres of purest faith, but of the highest political freedom. In the time of the reformation the principles of Luther were first adopted, and then those of Calvin. So, in 1557 the principles of freedom were denied. In 1566 a discussion took place on the Unity of God against the Trinity, in which Francis David was so successful in his argument that the Prince was converted as well as the whole country. A noted historian once said: "If the Gospel is the word of God, then Francis David is the speaking mouth of God." The sixteenth century was the golden age of Unitarianism. They then had 400 congregations and twelve colleges. After the death of Francis David the interest in Unitarianism somewhat deadened. In 1716 their church, college, and everything belonging to them was taken away by military force, and they were in the condition of the Huguenots in France and the Puritans in England. Most of the aristocratic class turned over to Catholicism or to the Jesuits, though the peasant class were steadfast. In 1780, when Theresa died, Joseph the Second succeeded to the throne. He was a very generous monarch, and passed the act of toleration so that they were allowed to build their churches and colleges, and two benevolent gentlemen left their estates for the benefit of the church.

In the nineteenth century they were told by their Government that they must either have eight professors in each college or give them up. They then raised a fund, in which they were assisted by their English friends, and were enabled to save their institutions by having the required number of professors. The American Unitarians have helped to make known to us one of the greatest of prophets, Channing. His works have all been translated into the Hungarian language. There are at present 100 congregations in Hungary and three colleges. Young men of all denominations were educated in these colleges, so that they naturally became imbued with Unitarian views. During the present conflicting views there is a fair chance for Unitarianism, and we intend to regain what we have lost through persecutions in the past centuries. The Professor concluded by repeating the Lord's Prayer in the Transylvanian language.

A SMALL FIRE.

The alarm from Box No. 454 at half-past 6 o'clock last night was caused by a candle igniting clothing in a closet on the second floor of Frank Witt's residence, No. 146 North Paulina street. Damage slight.

NEW YORK.

Report of the Committee to Investigate the Irish Skirmishing Fund.

Devoy and Breslin Charged with Having Turned It to Their Own Private Use.

The Difficulty in Deciding Which of the Kennedys Is Elected to the Office of Coroner.

THE "SKIRMISHING" FUND.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE AS TO WHAT BECAME OF IT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The Irish "Skirmishers" assembled in force this afternoon to hear the final report of their Investigating Committee in regard to the manner in which the funds contributed by Irish servant-girls and laborers to secure the freedom of Ireland by means of "skirmishing" had been misappropriated by the trustees of the fund. Joseph Cromien, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, presided, and announced that he believed that it would be the last time that the subscribers would have to be called together. In view of the fact, however, that the trustees whom the report assailed might deny some of the facts stated, and thus render it necessary to have another meeting to substantiate the charges, Mr. Cromien said that the committee had all signed a paper which is virtually a challenge to Messrs. Devoy and Breslin to dispute any of the charges made against them, and

BINDING THEMSELVES TO PROVE EVERY ONE OF THE STATEMENTS

if given an honest, secret tribunal to receive their evidence. The report of the committee was then read. It is a very long document, and charges Devoy and Breslin with conspiring to misappropriate the "skirmishing" fund to further their own dishonest projects. The report explains the object for which the "skirmishing" fund was started. From the time of the opening of the fund until its close, $100,000 was subscribed. The fund was started in the spring of 1875, with J. O'Donovan-Rossa Secretary, James Clancey Treasurer, and Augustine Ford Trustee. It remained under the control of these men until the spring of 1877, when Messrs. Clancey and Ford resigned. Under the administration of the three first Trustees the fund was invested in United States registered bonds in the name of two of the Trustees, and these bonds were held by the Trustee whose name did not appear on them. The Trustees who took charge of the fund in 1877 were O'Donovan-Rossa, John Breslin, John Devoy, Thomas Clarke Luby, and Thomas Francis Burke, all of this city, and Dr. William Carroll, of Philadelphia, and James Reynolds, of New Haven.

NONE OF THE FUND COULD BE EXPENDED

without consent of four of the trustees, or a majority of the board. The sum of $23,360.27 was turned over to the new trustees by Messrs. Ford and Clancy, and since then the money subscribed, with the accrued interest, swells the total of the fund to upward of $160,000. The expenditures charged to the fund the committee found to amount to $60,344.21. It is charged that Devoy and Breslin had the securities changed from registered to coupon bonds, which for all practical purposes are the same as greenbacks. The reason given for this transaction is as strong evidence of bad faith as the transaction is in itself. It was given out that the registered bonds were changed to coupons because, if there was any "skirmishing" work to be done, presenting the registered bonds to be cashed would give the English Government warning of the intended blow. Having once got the money under their control, the committee says that

BRESLIN AND DEVOY PROCEEDED TO SPEND IT

at their own sweet will. Breslin's ram pretext was the means of passing through his hands $35,390.79 of the fund. The committee says: "We are forced to believe that the two rams were used as a blind to deceive the subscribers into the belief that something was being done to carry out the skirmishing idea. Devoy then wanted $20,000 to purchase the Dublin *Irishman*, to aid in his parliamentary program, or new departure. His designs were discovered, but not before he had secured $17,000 of this amount. Ten thousand dollars went to James O'Kelly, who

SPENT IT GETTING INTO PARLIAMENT.

As such use of the "skirmishing" fund was never contemplated by any of the subscribers, the committee pronounces this transaction a "swindle of the most despicable kind," and brands the men engaged in it as "worthy the scorn of every decent man." The report says that the persistency with which Devoy and Breslin have fought every attempt at investigating the manner in which they have used the trust confided in them clearly shows that they are afraid to have the light let in on their management of the fund. Mr. John J. Breslin is charged with being the trustee who acted with Mr. Devoy in having the registered bonds converted into coupon bonds and expending the money for other than "skirmishing" purposes. These two men, it is held, have squandered upward of $53,000. No attempt has been made to use the fund to carry out the "skirmishing" program. The other five trustees, the committee says, "Though not sharing with Devoy and Breslin the guilt of criminally misappropriating the fund, cannot be acquitted of negligence in allowing it to pass from under their control into the hands of two unscrupulous men who have made such a scandalous use of it, and

THEREBY BROUGHT DISCREDIT ON THE IRISH NAME."

The report was signed by Joseph Cromien, Chairman; Peter Rran, Secretary; Manus O'Connor, Thomas Devers, and William J. O'Dwyer. Before the report was adopted Mr. O'Dwyer stated that in it no notice had been taken of the sums of money which had been given to Trustees Luby, Carroll, and Burke to gag their mouths and buy their acquiescence in the conspiracy by which Breslin and Devoy were enabled to gain control of the fund. The motion, Mr. O'Dwyer said, was not going to rest with the report of the committee. It would now be taken to the courts, and justice should be had on Devoy and Breslin in some form.

WAR OF THE KENNEDYS.

THE DIFFICULTY IN DETERMINING WHICH IS WHICH, AND WHICH THE OTHER.
Cincinnati Gazette.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The tug of war between the Kennedys is so evenly contested that many who have watched them closely since election-day opine that it will be declared a draw. The Siamese Coroner is at war with himself officially. Like the babes in "Pinafore," they have, politically speaking, become hopelessly mixed. The Undertaker Kennedy and the Rapid-Transit Kennedy have managed to bewilder and confuse their respective friends to an extent bordering on exasperation, and in a manner that has already led to much bad blood. As the case now stands it is sheer folly to expect that the Coroner's office can attend to public business. That august body is not much better than

A QUADRUPLE KENNEDY,

which, of course, is a great deal worse than the original casus belli. Coroners Knox and Brady declare in favor of the Kennedy who keeps the hotel, while Coroners Merkle and Herrman uphold the cause of the Kennedy who keeps the morgue. Whichever Kennedy shall be recognized by the present Board of Coroners will have the inside track, and on that account each of the Kennedys aforesaid is moving heaven and earth to "double bank" the other on this highly important issue. There, however, comes in another deadlock. To make matters worse, both will, when the official vote is authoritatively declared by the Board of Canvassers announcing the election to the office of Coroner of William H. Kennedy, come to the front, each and separately, with perfectly proper, legal, and legitimate credentials. The Undertaker Kennedy claims that he will be indorsed by the Board of Canvassers, while the Hotel Kennedy is equally satisfied that he will receive his certificate of election from County Clerk Butler, and have the oath of office administered to him by Judge McAdam, of the Marine Court.

THURLOW WEED.

A CONSULTATION OF PHYSICIANS IN HIS CASE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Thurlow Weed got the idea in his head today that he wanted a consultation of physicians who had not before been called in the case. Drs. John T. Metcalf and S. G. Vanderpool were called to hold what Mr. Weed called a "caucus" on his case. No decisive opinion was reached, except a general commendation of the course that had been pursued by Dr. Chadbourne. They found that he had no dyspepsia or other irritation of the stomach or alimentary canal, and they could see no reason why he should not increase the quantity of his nourishment and expect decided benefit from doing so. Dr. Chadbourne says Mr. Weed doesn't take enough food to keep a canary bird alive. It is evident to a close observer, however, that Mr. Weed cannot do what he was able to three weeks ago. He lies constantly upon his back, and his head is propped up with pillows, but he has not sufficient strength to turn upon his side or lie there with comfort if assisted to assume that position. There is to be another consultation by the same physicians tomorrow.

ITEMS.

FUNERAL SERVICES OF JAMES W. SIMONTON.

AN OVERDOSE OF LAUDANUM.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Barberie Wood Throckmorton, one of the best-known men and prominent Republican politicians in New Jersey, died suddenly tonight in a saloon in Jersey City from the effects of an overdose of morphine.

DEATH FROM OPIUM-POISONING.

When the steamer Drew, of the People's Line, arrived at her wharf, in North River, this morning from Albany, the waiters were sent through the boat to rouse up sleeping passengers and send them ashore. In one of the berths on the lower deck aft a waiter found a man who was unconscious. An ambulance was sent for and the man was removed to Chambers Street Hospital, where he died at 10 o'clock without having regained consciousness. Death was evidently due to opium poisoning. The dead man was apparently about 50 years of age. From some papers in his possession it is supposed that his name is Henry H. Harding, of Denver, Colo. Beside his pillow was a two-ounce vial, which had contained a mixture of laudanum and chloroform. There was no money found on his person, and he had neither baggage nor passage ticket.
To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The funeral services of James W. Simonton were held today at the Church of the Messiah. Many men identified with newspapers were present. Dr. Robert Collyer officiated at Woodlawn Cemetery. The Masonic Order conducted the burial services.

THE SWISS MINISTER.

The Swiss societies of this city and vicinity gave a reception tonight to Col. Emil Frey, the Swiss Minister to this country. All Consulates were represented.

THAT TOBIAS CASE.

Schraeder, the Saloonkeeper, Confesses to Having Killed and Beaten Tobias—Stubbe, Who Was Thought to Be the Principal, Only an Accessory.

Shraeder, the saloonkeeper now in the County Jail awaiting a hearing on the charge of assaulting John Tobias, who lies at the point of death at his home on Bauson street, has admitted his guilt. Tobias had brought suit before a North Side Justice against Schraeder, and the case had been continued. It was a week ago today that the case came up first, and at 8 o'clock that evening Tobias was found insensible at the corner of Fleetwood street and West North avenue, suffering from what proved to be concussion of the brain. One Stubbe, of whom Tobias continually raved, was at first arrested, Schraeder and one Lehman being arrested shortly afterward. The police were at first certain that Stubbe was the assailant, but Schraeder put an end to speculation yesterday by acknowledging that he did it. He says that he knocked Tobias down and then kicked and beat him, Stubbe being a witness of the entire affair, and, therefore, an accessory before and after the fact. Tobias shows no improvement, and that he has lived so long is a matter of surprise to his doctors.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Arend's Beer, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drug-store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Scarlet-Fever.—The best nourishment in this dire disease is Arend's Kumyss. The little sufferers relish it, it allays the fever, makes them comfortable, and keeps up their strength. Arend's drug-store, Madison street, corner Fifth avenue.

Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure clears the head, restores hearing, taste, and smell, moistens the glands, and removes polypus. Absolute cure for all catarrhal symptoms. $1, of all druggists.

All works on Homeopathy ever published in English and German are kept in stock at Boericke & Tafel's Homeopathic Pharmacy, 234 Wabash avenue, corner Jackson.

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THE PULPIT.

Dr. Thomas Criticises the Recent Lecture of Col. Ingersoll.

Prof. Swing's Temperance Sermon—The Choice of Hercules.

Dr. Lorimer Discourses on the Insignificance of Modern Infidelity.

Dr. Scudder's First Sermon to His Flock of the Plymouth Congregation.

Installation of the Rev. S. J. McPherson, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian.

Dr. W. H. Vibbert on the Vitalizing Power of Christianity.

DR. H. W. THOMAS.

A Review of Col. Ingersoll's Recent Lecture.

There was a large Congregation yesterday at the People's Church, where Dr. Thomas, the pastor, preached on the recent lecture of Col. Ingersoll. Following is the sermon:

But wisdom is justified of her children.—*Matthew, xi., 19.*

When two or three thousand people come together on a Sabbath afternoon and pay a dollar admission to hear a lecture, there must be something in the speaker, or his theme, or in the state of the public mind that is worthy of our study. And the fact that the lecturer is the most noted unbeliever of our country, and his discourse an attack upon the Bible and the Caristian religion, should certainly not lessen our interest. Col. Ingersoll had back of him no organization or society; the proceeds of his lecture were not for any public charity, but for himself; and yet there was not room for all who came.

How shall we account for this eagerness of the multitude to hear one who antagonizes that which is supposed to be the common faith of the people? It must be more than a mere curiosity to see the man, for Mr. Ingersoll has often spoken in our city before. It can hardly be explained on the ground of friendship, or of a public welcome, for he has never resided in our town, nor has he just returned from a foreign shore; nor has he ever performed any distinguished service for his country. He was a brave soldier; he is an able lawyer and political speaker, and a good citizen; but this can be said of thousands of others. Is it because of his great power as a speaker? This is a partial explanation, for oratory has always had the power to attract the masses, and in this field he has not many equals, and but few superiors. As a speaker he is ready, pleasing, witty, brilliant, forcible, and eloquent. We can hardly say that he is profound as a thinker or a reasoner. Is the explanation in the fact the mind delights in a battle of words and ideas, and is drawn to a debate much as one is swept into a war; and hence in a country where there are 50,000 preachers explaining and defending the Bible and religion, the people are anxious to hear what this one noted unbeliever has to say on the other side? This has something to do in the case; but a more important question is this: Is the public mind, to any great extent, in sympathy with the views of this orator? and what is to be the effect of his teachings upon the thousands who hear and the many more who read his speeches? and what will be the influence upon the rising generation, and especially in a time like the present, when there seems to be so wide an unsettling of so many of the old forms of faith?

Partly, I confess, from a curiosity to hear Col. Ingersoll—for I had never heard him before; but more from a desire to satisfy myself upon these questions—I went to his last lecture. His magnetic oratory was all that I had expected. The great audience seemed pleased and delighted, and many laughed and cheered as he sought to make one point after another against religion, and ground out his scathing satire and even ridicule upon things that to most minds are sacred. To me the whole scene was anything but joyful. It was sad; and I went home with a heavy heart, that one so strong in body and so gifted in intellect and oratory, and saying so many good and beautiful things about love, and home, and liberty; one that might be so powerful to influence his age for good, should seem to be fighting the very religion and weakening the reverence of the people for that which to me holds the highest hopes and possibilities of the future of our world.

We should try to be just to all, and I have struggled against the suggestion that possibly Col. Ingersoll is insincere, or that he could so trifle with truth as to use his splendid talents to win applause and money at the expense of right; but I am compelled to think that he is wanting in reverence, and lacks that deep seriousness that should always belong to weighty discussions. By seriousness here I do not mean long-facedness, or the absence of cheerfulness; but such a realization of great questions as taxes the highest powers of the mind and heart, and hence renders trifling impossible. It is not intended by these remarks to say that Col. Ingersoll has not given thought to the questions upon which he speaks, nor that he has been without some measure of moral conviction, for this would not be just; but still he seems somehow not to have that candor and considerateness that should belong to religious discussions.

But for this there is a cause, and the explanation may at the same time be at least a partial apology. As a lawyer, Mr. Ingersoll has been trained to see the weak points in the argument of an opponent, and he has thus been quick to preceive the extravagant and untenable positions of some theologians, and the hard and dark things about some of the creeds, and the mysteries and the difficulties of thought that must necessarily form a part of any great system of religion; and seizing upon these things and putting them in their worst possible light, he tries to turn them to ridicule, or to use them as arguments against nearly all Christian faith. He has a quick, generous, impulsive nature, with a large element of the humorous, and also a strong and ready power of resentment; and dealing with extreme views, and being met and antagonized by hasty and extravagant men, he has become an extremest of the most radical type.

Now, as a result of all this, Col. Ingersoll is not dealing with the bottom facts; is not, as it seems to me, searching patiently and with the spirit of a philosopher for the heart of things at all; is not grappling with the great questions of theism, and of revelation, and of the future state, but is dealing rather with what extreme men have said about God, and about the Bible, and retribution. And in some things he is battling against theories that are at fault, and injurious in their tendencies, and that need to be controverted; but he is making the sad mistake of not discriminating; of jumbling everything together—the true and the false, the wise and the unwise, and seeming to make a grand unslaught upon the good as well as the bad. And hence he is rattling away upon the surface of things, but never getting down to the great realities. He deals too much in large assertions, and extravagant rhetoric, and hasty generalizations, and unfair inferences. And whatever may be the apparent and immediate effect of his teachings, this much is certain, that, while he may amuse the populace and unsettle many inexperienced minds, he must change his methods and go down beneath the surface if he would deeply influence the thinking world in his day, or hope to live as any possible power upon the thought of the future.

It is not the purpose of this pulpit to interfere in the fight between Col. Ingersoll and Dr. Talmage. They seem to be well matched; and it seems not out of harmony with the fitness of things that they should have come into conflict—that the extremes of religion and non-religion should have met. But in the interests of truth, and to further illustrate the methods, and something of the thought, of the lecturer, it may not be improper to review briefly a few of the statements and arguments found in his discourse of last Sunday.

In the very first sentence he rushed headlong into one of the great and disputed questions of metaphysics, and assumed it as out of debate, and wholly settled on his side. These are his words: "Nothing can be more certain than that no human being can by any possibility control his thought." And then after referring to the impressions made upon the brain by the outer world, and comparing thought to the involuntary action of the heart and lungs, he says "No human being can justly be held responsible for this thought, any more than for the beating of his heart, or for breathing air." He compares the brain to a field where "nature sows the seed and thought is the crop." And then says that "for thousands of years thought has been thought to be a crime; and thousands and millions have threatened us with eternal fire for giving the product of the brain."

Now, this is a fair sample of Col. Ingersoll's method. Its brilliant audacity may captivate and amuse for the moment, but when analyzed and placed in the light of calm thought, what is there in it to carry conviction to thinking minds? He assumes the basis of the material philosophy as settled; that all thought results from outward impressions upon the brain; that it is a "field where nature sows the seed of thought, and the crop is the result." Now, we all admit that impressions are made upon the brain by what we see, and hear, and feel; and that much and even most of thought arises from these causes; but are these the only sources of thought? Is the mind nothing in itself? Has it no power of thought except as acted upon from without? Whence come the conceptions of space, and duration, and the infinit, and the moral intuitions of right and wrong? I cannot argue these deep questions of philosophy here; but Col. Ingersoll certainly knows, or ought to know, that the sensational school of philosophy is not the only school; that opposed to it are such great thinkers as McCosh, and Hamilton, and Cousin, and Kant, and Hegel; and yet he assumes the material philosophy as settled. "Nothing can be more certain," etc.

And is the great lecturer prepared to stand by the logical conclusions of his philosophy, that "no human being can justly be held responsible for his thought"? Has the mind no self-determining power? Must one go just where these impressions lead him? We all know that thought lies back of and determines conduct; but if one has no control over and is not responsible for his thought, how shall we hold him responsible for his acts? The effect of this teaching, if followed, would be to say to each young man when thoughts of impurity or dishonesty come into the mind: "You are not responsible; Nature is sowing the seed; there can be no harm in gathering the crop." And further: if Col. Ingersoll's philosophy is true, if thought is the product of Nature's sowing, why does he blame or praise any one for thinking as he does? Why blame the "orthodox soil for being poor"? or why blame "thousands and millions for teaching that it is a crime to think"? Nature sowed that crop of thought too, and they simply gathered what Nature had sown. And yet he says he "stands for absolute freedom of thought." According to his philosophy such freedom is impossible; everything is reduced to fate.

Turning from metaphysics, the next move of the lecturer is into the field of theology and religion, and his first lunge is at the supernatural. Here he confesses that the question is not wholly one-sided, that "there has long been a struggle between the believers in the natural and the supernatural"; but in the same sentence he tries to minify the whole great subject and to place it in a false light by saying that the struggle is between "gentlemen who are going to reward us in the other world and those who propose to make life worth living here and now," and by classing believers in the supernatural with priests of pagan deities, and astrologers, and the "medicine men," and magicians, and sums them up as the "gentlemen who have traded upon the fear and ignorance of their fellow-men, and in all countries have sought to make their living out of others."

No one, I suppose, will deny that there was a time when ignorance, and superstition, and fear rested down like a dark cloud upon the world, and that knowing so little of nature and law almost everything was supposed to be supernatural; and, thinking that everything was ruled by the deities, it was not strange that the people sought to secure their favor through sacrifices. But Col. Ingersoll should remember that this was in lands where the Bible that he is trying to destroy was not known. It was where "Nature was sowing the seeds of thought"; sowing the seeds that produced all this superstition, and produced all these priests and magicians to live off of others. And he should remember that the whole tendency of the Bible is to do away with these superstitions, and lead man to worship the living God; and that God commands that His priests should be holy. And if Mr. Ingersoll would study this great subject briefly he might perhaps see even in these superstitions the struggle of the mind and heart after great facts that in our day have come into clearer light. Instead of astrology we have astronomy; and in place of the "medicine-man" we have the scientific physician; and, instead of praying to idols, the soul of man is turning to the great heart and mind of all—to the "Father of Spirits." And is the fact that the world once dwelt in darkness, and that much of what was once supposed to be supernatural is now to us perfectly natural, and that men prayed and worshiped as best they knew, any argument against the fact of the supernatural or against prayer? May not the sincere prayers of the poor heathen, even if addressed to stone, have been answered by the living God? And who shall tell their influence in bringing the better day? Mr. Ingersoll should take account of the fact that the religious nature of man is a fact; and he may say that God put it there, or Nature put it there, just as he pleases; still it is a fact, and it is slowly coming forward like a springtime to the flowers and fruit of a great summer; and prayer and some conception of the supernatural have journeyed along all the way as parts of the religion of the world.

But, says the Colonel, "All the clergymen of this world can never get one drop of rain out of the sky; all the clergymen of the civilized world could not save one human life if they tried it."

How does he know all this? There is prayer in the world, and there is rain. Can he or any one else say there is no possible relation between the one and the other? Can he tell what might be the result if instead of praying all mankind should turn to cursing God? Not till we know ten thousand times more than we now do can any thinker say just what or what not might be if any one thing is were not. That men do not always get an immediate answer to a prayer for rain we all know; and that loved ones for whom we pray die we know; but can any one say that prayer never has and never can save life? It may count little in this argument, but I most firmly believe that had it not been for prayer I should have been in my grave a quarter of a century ago. We know that souls are strengthened and helped by the presence of an unseen sympathy, that there is that sympathetic accord of hearts that makes patriots and philanthropists feel that they are not alone. The silent wires stretch across the sea and join the distant continents. Are there no mystic bonds and ties between earth and Heaven? The tick of the telegraph would cause the tender heart of Col. Ingersoll to leave any pleasure or business and hasten to the bed of a sick child. And shall we say that all the love of the unseen world and the love of God heed not the cries and tears of earth? Much as we may know and high as we may be, there is still a higher, an upper, or supernatural rising above our plane, and before the gates of mystery and mercy human hearts will always look up in prayer. But Col. Ingersoll may say that everything is ruled by unchangeable laws, and ask how can anything be affected by prayer. I will agree that all is under law, under unchangable law; and what then? Just this: If all is under law, prayer is under law too; else there is something outside of law; and may it not be that it is a part of that unchangeable law that prayer shall be answered?

The next point to which the lecturer turns his attention is the doctrine of eternal punishment; and I can easily see how, as a lawyer, Col. Ingersoll should perceive the injustice of this doctrine as it has often been taught, and how, as a man of generous sympathy, his whole nature revolts against it. And I am in sympathy with him at this point; I think the doctrine as often preached has done great harm, and is hurting religion now. It casts a dark cloud over the throne of God and fills time and eternity with despair. But I do not like the way he handles the subject. His method here is the same as in other things—is what logicians call the reductio ad absurdum; he seeks to make the doctrine ridiculous; and then he is not careful about his facts. He says, "If the Christian religion is true, Humboldt is in hell"; and then eulogizes Humboldt to show the absurdity of the conclusion, and hence that Christianity cannot be true. And thus he takes up Shakspeare, and Homer, and Harriet Martineau, and by each one argues the absurdity of Christianity.

Now, the mistake here is in Mr. Ingersoll's starting assumption that "if Christianity is true," then these persons are in hell. It is true he qualifies a little by saying in one place, "I do not refer especially to the Christianity of the New Testament, I refer to the Christianity of the orthodox church"; but generally makes no distinction. But, suppose he means orthodox Christianity, still his assumption is unwarranted, for the doctrine of endless punishment is not clearly, if at all, the teaching of orthodoxy. It may be held by some of the churches calling themselves orthodox, as the Presbyterians or Methodists, but when we come to ask what are the standards of orthodoxy, we must take the great creeds of Christianity. The Apostles' Creed is accepted alike by the Catholic, the Greek, and the Protestant churches, but it has not one word about endless punishment. The Nicene Creed says not a word about it. It is not till we come to the Athanasian Creed that the subject is mentioned, and that is not of earlier date than the fifth century, whilst the Apostles' and the Nicene belong to the fourth century. And further, the doctrine of endless punishment was not generally held in the early church. Dr. Edward Beecher tells us that of the six theological schools in the days of Origen, in the third century, and later, only one, and that was the Roman, taught endless punishment, and one taught annihilation, and four taught universal restoration, or that all souls would at last be saved. Origen, the greatest of the fathers, was a Universalist, and published his work on "Systematic Theology" in A. D. 230; and that work was not condemned till A. D. 544, or 300 years after; and then not by a general council, but by a local council called at Constantinople by the order of Justinian; and that too in an age of great darkness and cruelty. And thus we see that endless punishment was not the doctrine of the early church, and is not taught in the two great creeds, and hence should not be called orthodox. It is not taught in the thirty-nine articles of the Church of England; the church once inserted an article affirming the doctrine, and kept it in eleven years, and then cast it out. The Protestant Episcopal Church rejected the Athanasian creed, and has no article on the subject. The doctrine is not generally held in either the English or the Protestant Episcopal Church today. And almost the entire body of German divines has long denied it. Even Luther is quoted as saying, "How it may be with those who in the New Testament are condemned, I say nothing certain; I leave it undecided."

I say these things because I think Col. Ingersoll is laboring under a mistake as to what orthodoxy really does teach. He takes what some sects teach, and not the consensus of orthodoxy. And thus, whether endless punishment be true or not, it cannot in strictness be said to be orthodox. Nor do I believe it to be Christian. Jesus certainly taught future punishment; but that He taught that punishment would be endless is by no means proved. And in the light of these facts I think Col. Ingersoll will gladly modify his statements. What Christianity teaches about the future world is simply this: That rewards and punishments are carried over from time to eternity; that the principles of the government of God are the same there as here; that character, and not profession or deed, determines destiny; and that Humboldt, and Dickens, and all others who have gone and shall go to that world shall receive their just rewards; that souls will always be in the place for which at the time, be it now or a million years hence, they are fitted. That is what Christianity teaches; and that removes the cold and cruel conception against which not only Col. Ingersoll, but the great drift of Christian thought and conscience is protesting. The Reformers rested too much upon the dark theology of Augustine and the fifth century; the theology of today is finding its way into the clearer light and better life of the patriotic teachings of the earlier centuries, and hence is coming into a larger hope for mankind.

And I want Col. Ingersoll to have full credit for all he has done, even by shocking the public feeling into a realization of the terribleness of the old view; but I hope that he will no longer say that Christianity sends "the grandest and noblest characters of earth to hell."

It must be regretted that the lecturer does not take a broader view of the Bible and religion as historical facts of a great and divine and progressive movement through the ages, and in this way try to reach a just estimate of their real contents and value, instead of hunting around on the surface for little mistakes, and errors, and imperfections, and then by these trying to cast doubt and ridicule upon all that is true and good in their great sweep and purpose. But extremes meet; others have claimed too much for the Bible, and he claims too little. It is, however, almost provoking that one of his ability should seem to delight in so little, so unfair, and one-sided a method of treating great subjects. He ought to do better.

What is there, I ask, in home, and love, and liberty, and the exaltation of woman, for which he so eloquently pleads, that the spirit of the Bible and religion does not encourage and help, and for which the Christian Church in its best life is not earnestly working? Is not the church trying just as hard as he to "make the present life worth living," whilst at the same time it is bearing up the hope of the world in life and death by pointing to the land that is better? The Bible gives the life of its time as it was, and with equal fairness the virtues and the failures of man and woman. Shakspeare may paint the beauties of his ideal Isabella and Imogen and Juliet; and the Poetic Greeks give us a faithful Penelope waiting through the long years for the sea to give back her husband, and the love of Alcestis, and the piety of Antigone, and history tells us that in the heoric days of Rome there was not a divorce in that city for 400 years. But history has to record, too, the vices of those lands; and thus the good and the bad have gone along together. But does not Col. Ingersoll know that the religion of the Bible sought to correct the evils of polygamy and slavery? And where does he find the very heart of the home and matrimony and the soul of virtue as deeply revealed as in the words of Christ? And does not the Catholic Church make of matrimony a sacrament?

But I must close. My friend thinks that blasphemy is impossible—that it is a question of geography. It may be in the eyes of human law; but in the religious sense it is a question of the heart in the deepest life going against the spirit of truth and holiness; and, though we may "not be able to hurt God," we may injure our own souls. He says "the Presbyterian is the worst religion in the world." He should remember that the creed of that church is an effort to state a great truth—the sovereignty of God; and that, though unfortunately, and even falsely stated, still it carries along and emphasizes that great fact; and he should explain to us by what strange law it is that "the worst religion" has for centuries given and is today giving to our world so many of its best people. He seems impatient over the slow methods of Providence in correcting abuses and bringing about great moral reforms. A believer in evolution should be the last one to utter such a complaint; for he would think nothing of asking for a million years to lift the monkey up into a man; why, then, complain that it takes a few thousand years to bring a whole race of men and women to a high moral state? He says, "If I were God, I would not stop making men till I got one who had the courage to utter his real convictions." It had been supposed that in the long list of martyrs and patriots who have died for the truth our world has had many such noble souls. But if not, let us hope that the Deity was happy last Sunday. My friend says that he "would not blot from the night of life one single star of hope"; and yet he is doing all he can to weaken the faith of millions in the Bible and prayer and Christianity, and to close every church and pulpit in the land. And what would he give us instead? Shakspeare and the drama.

But society will not be swayed very far one way or the other by the extremists of orthodoxy or liberalism. Great changes are coming in the theological world, but the truth will be found to lie in the middle ground between the extravagant men who are shouting on the outer edges; and it is upon this safer path that the great multitudes will journey on to the unseen.

PROF. DAVID SWING.

The Moral Lesson of the Choice of Hercules.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning to a goodly congregation in the Central Church. His theme was "The Choice of Hercules." Following is the sermon:

The tree of knowledge of good and of evil.—*Gen. ii., 9, 16, 17.*

When Thomas a Kempis was a youth of about 20 years he visited a great man of that day to learn of him what path such a youth should follow through life. In that era of church history there were but few roads along which an educated mind could journey. Theological lore (if errors gathered into volumes can be called lore) had displaced law, and medicine, and science, and politics as human pursuits, and had displaced literature, except in so far as it related to abstruse questions and the wonderful lives of the saints. To this young inquirer after duty the old man had ready the only advice which seemed great in that dark age: "Enter a convent and study the deep things of God." The youth obeyed and gave to solitude seventy years of this earthly time. The scene is greatly changed now, and each one stands, in the morning of his existence, where many ways diverge. The world has become richer in pursuits and pleasures than it was when monasteries, and convents, and caves, and lonely forests drew many thousands of gifted ones into the supposed purity and safety of solitude. Then education fled from the world, and was thus a constant robbery of a gorgeous temple; now education adds to the world, and instead of being a destroyer is a creator of good. Talents, and learning, and ambition may well become bewildered in a country which invites towards more than a hundred avocations. The monasteries have been generally closed; the solemn woods are disturbed by the lumberman's ax, and the flying train and even the philosophies, religious or abstract, have come out of the closet in order to adapt themselves to the highest interests of mankind. It is much to the credit of modern philosophy that whether it is inculcated by Stuart Mill, or Harriet Martineau, or Herbert Spencer it seeks the immediate welfare of the multitude. Nothing is purely abstract any longer. All pursuits, intellectual or physical, seek one end: the betterment of the human race—a goal sought by all the thought of the century.

Mention is made here only of honorable callings, and this remark brings us to the sad fact that man's ingenuity has not confined itself to paths of noble industry of mind and body. After having enumerated a hundred honorable callings that may lead to health, and money, and morals, and happiness we must find at last that there are two great highways that absorb all others into themselves. As many streams are received and are combined into one Nile and one Mississippi, so the avocations of men are attracted into two great channels—the right and the wrong. These are the paths whose flowers and thorns are of most pressing consequence. These sprang up when primitive man, in some far-away epoch, came upon the knowledge of good and evil. The story is that there was a tree once growing of which if a moral being ate, that being would at once know that the good was not all of life; that, also, there was an attainable evil, and with this knowledge would come the feeling that the forbidden were better than the permitted. Though the origin of evil may thus come to us clothed in fable the advent of evil is itself no fable. It appeared and became one of the paths for the human foot to tread. Among the flowers and fallen leaves of Eden it must have been only a dim trace once, the lonely footprints of a flying Cain; but by degrees it became a definit trail like those made by the Indians in the early woods of our America. This trail was slowly enlarged until it became a broad highway along which great multitudes marched to their varying fates. These are today the two great avenues that sweep across our earth; so mighty, so happy, or so miserable that they eclipse those pursuits which we call "law," or "medicine," or "literature," or "trade."

Our earth is amazing in its twofold ability to produce pleasure or pain—nobleness or degradation. Its dual nature is innate and endless. Its ocean is as able to destroy as to delight, and as many have written about its fury as about its beauty, and sweetness, and health. Three thousand vessels were lost upon it in the last twelve months. From the days of the Psalms to the last hour of our modern day it has been the joy and terror of our race, and having been praised in song and music it passes into church service, and forms a prayer for those who go down into the sea in ships. So the rains which help create the vegetable world swell into floods that bring ruin; and the winds that are welcome zephyrs today are tornadoes tomorrow. The frost of winter and the heat of summer will destroy. The lightning which purifies the air is an angel of death to some, and the nights full of stars and of poetic charm are often as full of the invisible seeds of disease. Poisons are hidden in plants; the soil which grew the wheat of Athens grew the hemlocks of Socrates, and which made the wheaten cakes of the patriarchs made also the wines which intoxicated their brains and brought their names to dishonor.

Thus our earth reveals to us a dual nature as though ready for either a human career of happiness or wretchedness. The picture thus shown us by the sea and the land is repeated in the history of man. His virtues can all become vices. A power of righteous indignation can become a violent temper and make a madman or a common scold of a heart that began by longing to correct abuses; the sentiment of love which is the glory of the home can become a laughable weakness or a dangerous vice; the love of food may end in gluttony; the love of drink in drunkenness; the love of gold may make a tyrant of a miser; self-love may expand into egotism and repose into indolence, and religion itself into fanaticism. Thus our world, physical and moral, stands ready for either goodness or badness, the great or the small, the noble or the mean, the spiritual or the sensual, for life or for death. Its twofold quality is more conspicuous than its mountains, as enduring as its sun, and moon, and stars. Between these two objects man as an individual or as expressed in nations stands, and is compelled to make a choice. He may decline the large group of industries and live on an inheritance, or may beg food like an old monk, but he cannot decline both of these highways of right and wrong. He must select and move on, and in this fact lies the success of some and of others the perpetual shame.

As long ago as when Horace lived this frailty of the heart had become notorious:

> I know the right and I approve it, too;
> I know the wrong and yet the wrong pursue.

The disposition of many to make a wretched choice had become conspicuous in that far-off period—a disposition gratified so often and by so many that our world is now not a comedy, but a tragedy of errors. It has blundered and blundered until we may well be amazed that the race did not die long centuries ago by its own hand. It is a wonder we have not had the suicide of a race. Indeed, vices have perhaps destroyed not a few savage tribes, and have perhaps compelled the old nations to decline from glory into decay and almost oblivion. But in all times a few have chosen the better path and have held up with noble hands the banner of a divine humanity.

Glance briefly at some of the blunders of mankind. War claims a very conspicuous place. Who can ever measure the absurdity, and cruelty, and crime of war? Under such leaders as Xerxes, and Alexander, and Cæsar, and Napoleon, human groans, and tears, and blood were not counted or measured. A million men died at the command of Xerxes, a million died at the command of Cæsar, a million at the bidding of Napoleon. Such books as that one called "The Shadow of the Sword," and those called "The Conscript," and "Waterloo," are the merest hints at a sorrow as long and as wide as human life. This killing of men has always been an atrocity. It has taken place in a world where the right path led toward free commerce, free ships, equal rights, and a universal brotherhood. A path all adorned with flowers and cheered by the song of birds and the gloria of men was all the while lying upon the hills and fields and over the mountains, but the human eye would not see it, but it saw quicker and longer the path of innocent blood. War has been the perpetual delight of all the ages except the one now passing more peacefully along. And yet such is the eagerness for the field of blood that a humane statesman of England was recently compelled to say that only one honorable battlefield could be found in our century—the one on which the United States defended their National existence. Upon the Waterloos, and Solferinos, and Crimeas must rest always the stain of a deep wrong.

> No blood-stained victory in story bright
> Can yield the philosophic mind delight;
> Nor triumph please; while rage and death destroy,
> Reflection sickens at such monstrous joy.

Mrs. Browning sang:

> The battle hurtles on the plains;
> Earth feels new scythes upon her;
> We reap our brothers for the wains
> And call the harvest—honor!

And yet there is a blunder of our race more cruel than that of the sword. It is rendered less impressive from the fact that it has been lectured upon and wrangled over in all parts of the land, and has often been rendered an unwelcome theme of remark by the quantity of ill-advised speech and action that have grown up around it. But notwithstanding the unpopularity of temperance lectures the truth stands that when the human mind learned to distill and brew drinks it committed a greater folly than when it invented the weapons of war. The cup is more destructive than cannon and musket, not only carrying more persons to the grave, but to a life and death of a greater dishonor, for the poets have always sung some sweet strains over the last resting-place of the soldier; but no poet has ever had the courage to cast any flowers upon a drunkard's grave. The dual quality of the very soil is illustrated in these fatal drinks of the human race. The grains which will make the bread for the table of the home will also help compose a drink fully capable of scattering forever those wont to meet at the table in a supreme contentment. Not only were Adam and Eve ready to fall into sin, but the field of corn or wheat stands ready to become a harvest of sin. Strange earth! equally ready to grow the opium that kills, or the fruits and breads that enrich and cheer the mind; equally ready to produce drinks that will crush the heart, or the food that makes man great and happy! In the far East where thousands of acres of roses are grown for the joy of their perfumes, there as many acres of poppies are grown for the delirium and ruin of the multitude. Mark the two fields: the one of roses from which the *attar* is extracted that fragrance may be carried over the world and that the noblest of all flowers may seem to bloom in the midst of winter—in the room where the cultivated mind reads, or talks, or sleeps. As the note-book holds the music of Beethoven, as language retains the genius of Homer or Virgil, so this attar holds the spirits of roses that are dead. A true perfume is the immortrility of the rose. When the eye sees many thousands of acres of these flowers growing thus to honor, it blesses the hidden mystery of sun and soil and the genius of man; but when the same heart beholds the same human mind planting 10,000 acres of poison-plants which will extract money from the Chinese or other victims of folly, then does it realize that there are two paths across this world—a path of right and a path of infinit wrong. As the Orient yields thus its two harvests, one of rich perfumes and one of the opiate poisons, so the vast West grows the grains that create a powerful race and the drinks that hasten to destroy it. When Xenophon was writing down the customs of some wild tribes, through which he had to make his long march, he stated that in the mountains of Armenia the natives made a popular drink from fermented barley. "In their homes under the ground this drink was contained in large vessels, and when one would drink he must put his mouth to a reed and suck like an ox. Without any admixture of water it seemed harsh, but was good to any one who was accustomed to its taste." In these words we find the common beer of today, and see that twenty-four hundred years ago it was getting ready for an invasion of Germany to trample it under foot more cruelly than did the armies of Cæsar. Pliny describes also the coming enemy in these words: "The natives who inhabit the West of Europe made a drink from grain and water with which they intoxicated themselves. The people of Spain so brew this liquor that it will keep good a long time"; and then Pliny adds these words of great meaning: "So exquisit is the cunning of mankind in gratifying their vicious appetites that they have thus invented a method to cause water itself to produce intoxication." Thus we see a Roman scientist noting the fact that the human mind was as cunning to invent evil as to invent good, and that the genius that can discover the telegraph and the properties of steam, and thus help make civilization, can discover opium, and whisky, and beer, and thus be a Medea who can at once be the mother and the murderer of her sons. This path of private and public wrong has so broadened that the German nation has abundant company in these years in the English and Americans who have accepted of the genius that can make water into a poison.

When one cannot advocate total abstinence as a duty and may admit that man may seek some pleasure in his drink as he seeks some in his food, and need not any more always drink water than he need always eat only bread and meat, yet such is not the kind of delicate treatment the millions bestow upon drinks. They brutalize self and quickly become slaves of their dram, and all else fades away to leave time and money for the destructive cup. England alone manufactures 25,000,000 barrels of beer annually, of which only one-fiftieth part is exported. Thus the money value of 24,000,000 barrels of malt drinks is flung away by the people, rich and poor, high and low, in the islands of the Queen. Add the liquor traffic of our Nation to these figures and we have an awful illustration of the folly of man, of his fitness to be either a philosopher or a fool, his fitness to weave for his children garments of happiness or of sorrow.

The so-called German unity upon the beer question should fall to pieces in this enlightened century. What they should do at the polls may be uncertain, but that the rising generation of Germans should detach themselves from the saloons is one of the most evident of all the ways of duty. That national drink is rapidly injuring one of the best races our earth ever had. The *Scalpel* a few years ago published an article which went to show that this drink was changing the form and faces of German men and women; was making the flesh of the face so nerveless that it sunk with its own weight, and eyelids, and cheek, and the mouth were drooping down, making deformity of face common among men and beauty rare among women. To this havoc made in the physical form add the perversion of mind and money along bad channels and you will have reason enough for lamenting the drift and probable destiny of the German youth. So powerful is their race in mind and body that it dies hard, but intemperance is a conqueror at last of all the provinces he invades, and if the "German unity" of drink goes on the rising generations will find the unity of drink to be one also of German misfortunes. The American Germans must pause in their career and confess the "saloon" and the "garden" to be no longer their happiness but their calamity.

In a world where two such paths as those of right and wrong are sweeping along—one joyous and the other gloomy—it is not to be wondered at that all holy books and all holy men have been compelled to see a heaven and a hell toward which these paths lead. The duality of earth and of man declare a duality of destiny. If a mighty stream runs north we say there must be a North Sea into which it at last discharges its flood, and if we then find a large river running southward we feel that it must know of a Southern ocean large enough to receive its floods from age to age; thus standing by these two paths and marking them diverge, we are compelled to confess that these ways lead to two different countries on this side and the other side of the grave. Logic and observation teach us that hell and heaven begin here. They are nothing else than the outworkings of man's own choice. A hot iron taken in the hand burns now and here, and so the path of folly hastens to offer its thorns. What more and bitterer tears there may be beyond this life is not known, but in this world you will not follow the wrong road far before the feet will bleed. From the very outset the ways are different in the foliage on either side and in the stones under foot and in the sky over head. Addison Alexander, in his form of Calvinistic fatalism, composed this hymn:

> There is a time, we know not when,
> A point, we know not where,
> That marks the destiny of men
> For glory or despair;

in which rhymes there may be a solemn truth, but Nature is so free from all mystery in her laws of right and wrong that the hymn would perhaps better be separated from all enigma and made to thunder forth the choice of each adult mind:

> There is a time you know just when,
> A point you know just where,
> That marks the destiny of men
> For glory or despair—

all being fixed by the soul that selects the evil path.

Young friends, you are entering upon a life which you can shape as the sculptor shapes his marble and the potter his clay. You are passing into a vale where up spring two paths; you can follow either of them and find victory or defeat. You have eaten of the tree of knowledge, of good and evil, that grew in your Eden, and before you there will always hang the two forms of fruit to be plucked and eaten. Henceforth it is for you a twofold world, and you must be at least as noble as the Hercules who, when accosted by two beautiful forms, the one mere Pleasure and the other Honor, reached out his hand to the latter and won a place among the immortals. If a Pagan could make such a choice what cannot a man of this century accomplish. In our ennobled age you must toss the golden apple to moral beauty. Never forget the duality of your earth and then the office of the human will will rise up before you in all its divineness. Remember that the same land produces the poppy and the rose, both rich in scarlet; but from the one comes the Lethean sleep of mind and soul, from the other a perfume straight from the gardens of the angels. Life is nothing but the passing by of the one flower and the plucking, and wearing, and passing of the other.

DR. LORIMER.

The Insignificance of Modern Infidelity.

The Rev. George C. Lorimer, pastor of Immanuel Baptist Church, replied last evening to Col. Ingersoll's recent lecture at McVicker's Theatre. There was a very large congregation present. Appended is an abstract of the sermon. His text was:

For what, if some did not believe? Shall their unbelief make the faith of God without effect?—*Romans, iii., 3.*

There were then, he said, some who would not believe. It was foreseen that Christianity would not be permitted to pursue its way in this world unassailed and uncriticised. All men would not submit to its authority or allow its claims to pass unchallenged. The appearance of infidels, therefore, or the rise of infidelities ought not to occasion surprise or suspicion—surprise as though an unexpected thing had come to pass, or suspicion that the foundations of all religion were being removed. The Savior predicted several discouraging and damaging things, and then explained to His disciples that He did so for the purpose of shielding them against their malignant power. He prepared them for the inevitable by declaring it, for in this way He demonstrated that it was not unprovided for as it was not unanticipated. To forewarn was to forearm, and when an Apostle intimates that unbelievers shall not fail to oppose the "faith of God," he would have the church likewise, in view of his warning, preserve its confidence undismayed. He means to assure it that there can be no reason for alarm, that these misguided individuals shall never "make the faith of God without effect," that their wiles are seen in advance, and shall not continue to go unrebuked by the Almighty.

Jesus rejected the traditions which cumbered the Jewish religion with numberless superstitious observances, and proposed to transform it into the more spiritual kingdom which He came to establish. The Jews questioned His right to abolish their cherished fables, and did not believe the new doctrines which He proclaimed, and consequently they did what infidelity in its impotent rage always does in some form, they crucified the man they could not answer. At that time the majority of the nation sympathized with them, and, as the years rolled by and the issues became more distinct, the enemies of Christianity increased in venom, if not in numbers. They came fast and thick in the name of philosophy, in the name of reason, in the name of naturalism, led by such men as Porphyry, Celsus, and Julian. The struggle was fierce, but their unbelief did not "make the faith of God without effect." Christianity triumphed. As Jesus discomfited the first infidels and established His church, though they had slain Him, so Christianity went on its way conquering and to conquest in defiance of the second.

Doubt did not fail to show its head in subsequent centuries, and during the eighteenth it grew to such mighty proportions that it seemed like another Goliath come forth to smite a feeble David, and yet the church did not succumb. She was neither overborne nor undermined. She fought the battle and remained in possession of the field.

But what of today? Has not infidelity revived? Is it not more malignant, mighty, and mischievous than ever in the past? These were questions which were being asked in many quarters, and which cannot be left unanswered. That infidelity does exist no one will deny; that it can properly be termed a revival or revivification is exceedingly doubtful, and that it is as dangerous as it was in the eighteenth century no one can conclusively show. As I view it, it is not a life at all. To me it is only the skeleton of the old infidelity hung on wires and cleverly manipulated.

History repeats itself. The infidelity of today will go as the infidelity of yesterday, while Christianity shall abide tomorrow as today and forever. As evidence that this confidence is not misplaced, I appeal to the recent lecture of Col. Ingersoll. For several years he has in various addresses set forth his objections to revealed religion, and he has come to be regarded as the representative of modern unbelief, especially of American unbelief. Every indication points to the conclusion that Ingersollian infidelity is the accepted infidelity of the times, and that it is relied on as the long-looked-for and much-hoped-for destroyer of the Christian faith. I think I can show from the essential characteristics of this infidelity that the reliance reposed in it is doomed to disappointment, that that in which it trusts is merely ephemeral, and can no more prevail against Christianity than the soft touch of the scattered fleecy clouds on the sun-kissed crown of the Rocky Mountains can shake them from their firm foundations.

It may be gathered first from his attack on Talmagian theology that Ingersollian infidelity is pitiably shallow—too shallow to obtain hold on the human mind or to make any lasting headway against the religion of Christ. I refer, of course, to its intellectual conceptions, to its philosophical views of the universe, and of the problem regarding man's place in it and of his destiny. Not a ray of light is thrown by it on the grave questions which have occupied the attention of the deepest thinkers and which have tended to elevate and strengthen the characters of those who have given them entertainment. I defy any one to ponder the mystery of his own origin, his relations to the present, and his relations to a possible future without a growing sense of personal dignity and without a conscious exaltation of being. As I understand the Ingersollian infidelity it proposes to banish such high matters from human thought, to confine inquiry to secular and material subjects, its axiom being that one world is enough at a time. This is what I condemn as shallow, and that too for various reasons. Doubtless it is our supreme duty to live "right" here and now, and to this duty Christianity exhorts us, but we claim that the earnest consideration of our possible and probable connection with other worlds and of the sublime themes which it suggests deepens, broadens, and perfects character, and thus qualifies us the better to fill with blamelessness our station here. But, on the other hand, could such themes be permanently exiled from thought, their place necessarily would be filled by topics of inferior worlds. Then thinking would be confined to eating, drinking, dressing, and to the gratification of carnal desire. The effect of such unadulterated earthiness cannot accurately be described, for as yet it has never been experienced to its full extent, but from what has been seen of it, and from its nature, we have a right to conclude that it would debase man and unfit him for the highest discharge of duties pertaining to this life.

Shallowness is displayed also when this infidelity undertakes the overthrow of Calvinism. I hold to much that is usually called by that name, but not to the dreary fatalism or the fearful reprobation which characterize it, and which seems to be the Ingersollian ground of antagonism to it. It is certainly better to be governed by a fate which is the will of an intelligent God than a fate which, by the exclusion of God, is necessarily ignorant and purposeless; and if the latter, it follows that we are all alike responsible, that we can shape our thought as well as our conduct, and that there must be One above all to whom we must render an account of our doings.

The Bible teaches that there is an eternal distinction between right-doing and wrong-doing, that they create for themselves different worlds, both here and hereafter, sin making its own Hell and righteousness its own heaven. If infidelity does not believe this, if it believes that the star-route rogues and others are to be classed with upright members of the community, and if it constitutes itself their particular defender, then of course the moral order of the universe passes for nothing, and no intelligent explanation can be given of human pain and anguish.

Ingersollian infidelity is also sophistical. Its speech seems candid and its arguments fair, but when they are scrutinized they reveal the tones and the expedients of the special pleader. The "glad tidings" of the Gospel is "salvation," not "condemnation," to any one, and a salvation more widely accepted and operative than many may be disposed to allow. No one is warranted in saying that Burns, Dickens, Longfellow, Darwin, etc., are castaways. No one has a right to say that orthodoxy dooms to perdition any men who have struggled toward the light and have tried to bless or help the race. There is broader ground for hope than for despair in the great mercy of the infinit God. This infidelity throughout its argument—if argument it may be called—depends very largely on the power of ridicule. A witticism is not proof, and caricature is not evidence. It also appeals to prejudice. Is it not unjust to hold religion responsible for that which is indigenous to the human heart, which even unbelief, professedly indifferent to all faith, cannot repress, and which has been restrained in proportion as Christianity has been correctly understood and has been exalted to its true throne in the conscience?

Ingersollian infidelity is also scurrilous. This is the strong part of the system. What it lacks in reason it makes up in abuse; what it lacks in argument it makes up in billingsgate. It deals with all who love Christ in a rude, coarse, uncouth, and slanderous manner. This marks the desperation of a cause which can only hope for success by blackening and defaming men and things which are above reproach.

Am I not right in believing that Christianity has nothing to fear from an infidelity such as this? Incomparably inferior in logic and mental strength to its predecessors, there is no possibility of its doing what they failed to accomplish. Having felt the teeth of the dragon, our religion need not dread the hiss of the serpent; having felt the iron beak of the eagle, it need not shrink from the eye of the buzzard; and having heard the roar of the lion, it may surely afford to smile at the bray of the less deadly and more comical animal. Having survived the mad assaults of deadlier foes, it has hardly anything to fear from this new and trivial one. In this confidence I quietly rest. Richter wrote of his age: "It is a criticising and critical one—a chaos of times struggling against one another; but even a chaotic world must have a centre revolution round that point and an atmosphere." Even so. Our age is chaotic, but thanks be to God it has a centre—Christianity—around which morals and social order revolve, and, judging from the futility of all attempts to destroy it in the past, it will abide in the future as permanent and fair as the centre of the solar system. And as that centre shines in its beauty, blessing the earth with light and heat in spite of fogs that rise to obscure its lustre, so the faith of Christ shall beam on the world forever, and through all the mists of unbelief irradiate the human mind with the light of truth divine, and warm the heart with glad experiences of Heaven's grace.

DR. H. M. SCUDDER.

His First Sermon to the Plymouth Congregation.

The Rev. Henry M. Scudder, D. D., the new pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, preached to his new charge for the first time yesterday morning, and was greeted by one of the largest congregations ever assembled in that church. The only attempt at decoration was a large bank of white artemesias with the word "Welcome" wrought in with pink carnations, which was placed just over and back of the pulpit. Dr. Scudder is an elderly, but apparently active, hale, and hearty gentleman. His smoothly-shaven countenance would seem to belong to a highly-nervous temperament, accompanied with great firmness of character and resolution in purpose. His hair, of which he has an abundance, except on the top of the head where phrenologists say the bump of adoration exists, seems determined to turn gray, but there is little use in it, for its original color must have but one or two removes at the most from the silver-white which so becomes old age. A pair of gold-bowed spectacles and the conventional "choker" are his only accessories in conveying the impression that he belongs to the clergy. He has a very pleasing presence, a good resonant voice, and an agreeable delivery. The manner in which he filled his pulpit yesterday for the first time, together with a trifling occurrence just before the sermon, plainly shows that neither backwardness nor bashfulness can be considered among his failings. Dr. Scudder was born on the Island of Ceylon, and is 61 years of age, but he is very well preserved and scarcely looks that old. He is well and favorably known throughout the Eastern States, and for some years past has been regarded as one of Brooklyn's most eloquent and successful preachers of the nonsensational type.

After making the usual announcements from the pulpit, among which was one to the effect that a reception would be tendered the new pastor and his family next Thursday evening in the church parlors, Dr. Scudder announced that he would preach in the evening on "Christ Walking on the Water," and that next Sunday evening he would deliver the first of a series of discourses upon "The Life and Times of Queen Esther," taking as his subject for the initiatory lecture, "The Days of King Ahasuerus."

The text of the sermon which Dr. Scudder preached yesterday forenoon was:

And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto myself.—*John, xii., 32.*

At the last Passover Feast which occurred in the life of our Lord, among the multitudes which went up to Jerusalem, were a party of Greeks, who, having heard of the new religion, were desirous of seeing the founder. Meeting Philip, they said to him, "Sir, we would see Jesus," and at the interview which was accorded them He delivered a short discourse, of which the text was a part. There were to be found in these words a revelation and a prediction. It revealed a divine consciousness. The speaker was Jesus, a Jew, a Nazarene, without a patron, and without a home; an itinerant preacher with a small handful of apostles gathered about Him; with no charm of poetry to fascinate—only a plain simple-minded person who arrayed Himself against everything narrow and bigoted, who, as He uttered the words of the text, foretold His own ignominious death. What man, sane and honest, would ever dare make such a speech? What man, what angel? If not true it was the most insuperable arrogance, the most supreme absurdity. If Jesus was not the God, this sentence was the mere prating of imbecility. Either Jesus Christ was an impostor, and we should shut up our churches and destroy our altars, or else He was the man of whom St. John bore witness: This was He of whom I said, He that cometh after me is become before me, for He was before me. For of His fullness we all received, and grace for grace. The text was no empty boast. Eighteen centuries had tested its truthfulness; 1,800 years had rolled over it without changing it; and the ages had acted as the commentator. The gods of ancient Rome, Jupiter, Venus, Mars, Minerva, Neptune, and all the other fossils of mythology, were long since forgotten, but the Man whom Rome crucified still lives and is adored, and to the brotherhood of His followers upon the face of the earth has given the name Christendom. It is an incontrovertible fact that Jesus was still drawing all men to Him, and the text was the utterance of the self-knowledge of One who knew that in His own single spirit there was treasured up the salvation of the entire world.

The text also predicted a Supreme attractiveness. What was it which drew all men to Him? Not physical force, certainly. The Mohammedans prevailed by force; and in this connection Dr. Scudder wandered away from his note-book while he drew a striking contrast between the violence of the Mahommedans, and the peaceful persuasiveness of the followers of the Master. The apostles Peter, James, and John displayed the Moslem spirit, but the Lord never failed to reprove their violence. In Ceylon, where he, Dr. Scudder, was born, the Dutch at the time they were in possession built huge stone churches, into which they occasionally used to drive the natives by hordes, and there baptise them whether they wished it or no. Their churches dwindled, and finally decayed into ruins, but missionaries had recently rebuilt some of them. Christ, he declared, did not draw people to Him by force, nor was it the morality in His teachings that drew men to him. Other men in all ages, and in nearly all countries, renowned sages, had taught morality. It was true that no one ever before so definitly stated the moral law of God, but nevertheless it was not this which was the attraction. Once upon a time some missionaries to Indian tribes concluded to pave the way for religion by teaching morals first, and they told them it was wrong to lie, steal, get drunk, or commit adultery. But the Indians, after listening, frankly replied: "We do all those things you have mentioned; we know they are bad. Is that all you came to tell us?"

Morality does not know how to get rid of sins; it doesn't show any path to forgiveness, remove any sense of guilt, quench the flames of conscience, eradicate remorse; it does not emancipate souls nor administer to them consolation; it simply teaches how to live a pure and sinless life. The sinner is like unto a man in the water unable to help himself, and drowning for lack of assistance. Morality is the man passing by upon whom the drowning man calls for succor. Morality in a horror of surprise cannot give the required assistance, and stands in blank amazement as to how the man ever got in such a predicament, what or why he ever went there, and if the man succeeds in getting out Morality can give him some very good advice not to go there again; to keep away from the waters of iniquity, and then he will be in no danger of being swallowed up by them. Morality does not fit the exigencies of human life. The drowning man wants a boat, and in it a loving heart and a strong arm. Morality possessed no boat of redemption, and it sent forth no boatman.

The true secret of the power was told us by the law. Jesus Christ was lifted up as a sacrifice for man's transgressions. He was the one mediator between God and man, and on the cross expiated all our sins. And yet it was right here on this very ground that some people were tempted to reject the Gospel. Daniel Webster was once so tempted. It surpassed their belief that God would send His only Son to suffer for and save so mean a thing as man. Man was mean enough when measured by the depth of sin and degradation into which he sometimes falls, but not if measured by the capabilities endowed upon him at the time he was created in the image of his Maker. Christ's love is what draws man to Him. How could one think of the manifestations of His love and resist His power! To call this love divine was scarcely enough. One longed for still greater gradations of love, so that a word might be found high enough over its fellows to fully express and characterize this love which Christ bore us.

Christ was also lifted up as the perfect beauty; that to which our hearts aspire; that for which we long. There is great diversity of beauty in flowers, sky, foliage, water and woods, fishes; and there is beauty of form as well as of color, as in the curves of a river, the outline of mountains, the starry arch of the sky, the form of birds, and, above all, in the form of the human figure. The soul goes forth through the senses and sees these, then returns and weaves on her magic loom new fabrics, creates new scenes, new combinations of color, and new universes. That which the soul has realized has inspired elevation. And as we cannot wear flowers without experiencing and disseminating the perfume, so we cannot study beauty without feeling some sense of its attributes. The nobility, purity, majesty, heroism, sympathy, and other attributes of Christ blended into one to present to us an image of the ideal spiritual beauty—a perfect character, the perfections of which are infinit. Where shall such an image be found if not in the Son of Man? Jesus alone is the revelation of beauty to the human soul. We love Him because He did great things for us, but beyond that for what He is, and we forget the former in thinking of the latter.

In conclusion Dr. Scudder made application of the various points in his discourse to the individual members of his congregation, and made inquiry, "Has the glory of this Redeemer arisen upon the horizon of your hearts?" He was admonished that men could not be scolded nor driven into the Kingdom of Heaven; that the only way was to hold Christ up to them, and in taking his new pastorate he asked one thing only, and that was that his church should join him in prayer that he might be endowed with the power of lifting up to them so that all might see the grace, beauty, and glory of the Great Redeemer.

INSTALLATION.

The Rev. S. J. McPherson, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church.

A very large congregation was present last evening to witness the installation services of the Rev. S. J. McPherson as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. The music for the occasion was furnished by the church choir, assisted by the Schumann Lady Quartet. The installation sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. H. Worcester, of South Orange, N. J. He took for his text the seventh verse of the first chapter of Second Timothy: "For God hath not given us the spirit of fear, but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind." He said the theme suggested by the text—Christianity, a virile religion—did not seem unsuited to the occasion. We were here in the heart of a great city, and a city was nothing but a great throbbing centre of masculine life and energy, and if the preacher had nothing to say worth the while of hard-headed, keen-witted, busy, practical men to stop and hear; if the religion he teaches is not robust enough to lay its hand boldly and masterfully upon these currents of manly activity then he was out of place in such a city and such a pulpit. There was reason to fear that the feeling that religion, at least as represented by the Christian church, was an affair for women was gaining ground. The church seemed to be losing rather than increasing its hold on the masculine half of the population. This tendency if unchecked would inevitably prove fatal. If the defect be inherent in Christianity itself, and if it were not in its power to renew its vigor and regain its lost hold, it should go to the wall. No religion could retain its hold upon society through either sex alone. This did not involve in the least the superiority of one sex over the other, it only proved them unlike; and unless Christianity appealed to and satisfied that which was distinctly virile it would not maintain a permanent sway over man. The fact was that a religion which did not embrace certain elements would not appeal to that character, and would not rally the manhood of an age beneath its standard. A manly religion must be intellectual, not merely emotional. It had been said the the characteristic womanly virtue was love and the characteristic manly virtue was truth. Men asked for realities rather than sentiments in religion as well as in the sphere of their daily life. To the men of this country, of this intense, practical city, he would say that Christianity challenged their acceptance because it was a religion of fact. It appealed to the intellect, and not merely to the emotions. It came of a series of facts—namely: the facts of the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus of Nazareth. It said to them, "Worship God, who in these last times has spoken unto you by His Son." Again, religion or Christianity challenged their allegiance because it was a religion of conscience and not of ceremony. It was the ethical and not the esthetic element that appealed to man. Christianity appealed to them because it was an aggressive religion. A religion which did not offer a man a field of action broad enough and enterprise grand enough to give scope to his intensest energy was not the religion for him. But where would you find these if Christianity did not offer them. Its field was the world, its enterprise the reconstruction of society and the establishment of the universal Kingdom of God. Christianity cultivated not only the passive virtues, but the active ones, such as courage, perseverance, and philanthropy.

Christianity appealed to men because it was a heroic religion. A noble motive was essential to heroism. The hero was he who endures suffering, braves danger and hardship for duty or love. There was no truer analysis of it than in the words of the text. Christ taught self-sacrifice which was the very essence of heroism. If, then, there was so much in Christianity as it came from Him to appeal to manly character and evoke manly enthusiasm, the fault, if it lose its hold on man, must be in the presentation. The preacher of a virile religion had need to be a manly man. They of the Christian ministry could not afford to have it said of them that they were deficient in manly courage. Their preaching must be thoughtful. The preacher who would make men listen to him must grapple with man's difficulties. To hold men they must set before them something to do, and finally they must keep before them the heroic ideal standard. He then applied the lesson to the church as well as the ministry, and closed with a word to those who held aloof from this religion.

At the close of the sermon the statement of the action of the presbytery was made by the presiding minister, the Rev. E. C. Ray, and the constitutional questions were put to the pastor and people. The Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., then gave the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. J. H. Barrows, D. D., followed with the charge to the people.

THE REV. W. H. VIBBERT.

The Vitalizing Power of Christianity.

The Rev. W. H. Vibbert, who was called some weeks ago to the rectorship of St. James' Church, has been in the city for some days, looking over the field preparatory to accepting or refusing the call, and yesterday morning preached his first, or trial sermon, and was greeted by a large congregation. He is located at Germantown, Pa., at present, is about 40 years of age, and has the reputation of being an earnest and zealous worker, a fluent and able speaker, and has made a very favorable impression during his visit here.

He selected as his text the following words:

Everything shall live whither the river cometh.—*Ezekiel, xlvii., 9.*

The reverend gentleman said the prophecies of Ezekiel were difficult of understanding, and for this reason his writings were not read as much as the writings of others. To appreciate them fully it was necessary to be familiar with the early history of the East. The text, however, was simple, and taught the lesson of the great vitalizing power of Christianity, which would be his theme. From this the speaker compared Christian with heathen countries, and dwelt at some length upon the history of the Greeks, showing how Christianity, though scoffed at by them, had grown and spread, illustrating and demonstrating the truth of the text, the river referred to therein flowing from God. Where Christianity had a foothold, he went on to say, there was a higher, nobler, and purer life, for the reason that it was the very essence of life itself, and the faith taught the taking of a deeper interest in the world and was vital and of great power. It inspired obedience to laws and the support of good government, and its tendency was to make everything purer and better and to emulate humanity, as all history showed. It built up the lowly, was identified with the amelioration of the condition of the working classes, and brought blessings untold in the cause of civilization, and in building up the common brotherhood of man. It also stimulated commerce, taught the true love of beauty, ennobled womanhood, fostered our schools, promoted popular knowledge, and above all was the great vitalizing power of the world. To wipe out Christianity would be to leave the world a blank as it were. We could not actually see the life it brought, which was intended, but we could see and feel its power and influence everywhere and in everything.

What was true of the vitalizing power of Christianity as to nations was doubly true as to individuals. To shut it out from our lives would be to shut out our knowledge of God and also to cut off all human sympathy. In other words, without the vitalizing power of the Christian faith we would be as dead men. It kept us alive, and under its benign influence our hearts grew, our souls developed, and our lives expanded in works of charity and self-denial, and we were being disciplined and prepared for the world to come. It brought a higher life in the soul, for the Christian was living for eternity, and it followed that since the life of the believer was one of hope it was also one of pleasure, and that the Christian alone enjoyed life in all its purity and perfection.

In conclusion, the reverend gentleman spoke with great earnestness on the question of how to obtain the new life and enjoy the vitalizing power and blessings of Christianity. Such as were strangers to God, he said, should commence seeking the new life by communion with Him, the giver of all good things. This should be followed up by doing little kindnesses, the practicing of self-denial and charity, and by trying to live down the selfishness in our hearts. By following such a course we would raise ourselves up, and the river of the text would water our lives and make us living men. In other words, we would, like Peter and Paul, be digging channels for the river of life to flow into, and would be developing our faculties and drawing ourselves nearer to Jesus, who should be our example and pattern in all things.

The reverend gentleman leaves for his home today, and will communicate with the church by letter as to whether he will accept the call or not. The officers of the church think his answer will be favorable from the conversations had with him during his brief stay here, and the congregation is understood to earnestly join them in their hopes. They expect an answer inside of ten days, but it is not thought that if he accepts that he can sever his connection at Germantown earlier than Jan. 1.

A Reminiscence of Jim Fisk.

New York Graphic.

"Never knew Jim Fisk, did you, when he was an itinerant merchant?" asked my friend Parker over a lobster salad the other night. Parker, by the way, knows everybody worth knowing, knew them before any one else ever heard of them, and knows more about them than a woman knows about the new bonnet in the next pew. I allowed that my acquaintance with the late Mr. Fisk only dated back to the time when I took my first deal in Erie, on the proceeds of which I lived on Prince in Paris for five years—or less. "You ought to have seen him in those days," continued Parker, warming up as the salad got in its work. "First time I met him was in Kalamazoo. No; I don't locate him in Kalamazoo for a joke. It was in Kalamazoo that one day Jim Fisk came driving in with his gorgeous peddler's cart. That cart opened and spread out and turned itself into a full dry-goods store in less than twenty minutes. Fisk used to trade in horses as well as in dry goods. On this occasion he had a fine-looking, spirited animal that I took a fancy to, and I bought him for $300 and shipped him to New York. He came here all right, but, when I drove him out, he didn't seem to be quite the same sort of beast. He had turned into a dead-and-alive sort of creature. Still, I went up the road with him, and, as luck would have it, the rain came down in torrents before I had gone very far. You should just have seen that horse when I got him under shelter. Gracious, what a sight he was! He wouldn't have known himself could he have seen himself. The dye had all washed out, and instead of the beautiful chestnut, I had a horse of another color altogether. What did I do with him? I traded him off for ten tons of coal at $4.25 a ton. My man told me that each ton weighed 1,640 pounds, but I didn't say anything. I had a suspicion that the coal man had got the best of me, anyway."

MARINE NEWS.

The Erie Canal in the Past and Its Future Now that It Is Free.

A Very Active Demand for Vessels to Bring Lumber to This Port.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—News from Around the Lakes—Port List.

The Erie Canal in the Past and Its Future.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly*, in the course of an article on the vote making the canals of New York free, says: "The vote at the election of Tuesday, the 7th inst., has given this State and the Northwestern States a free canal from the lakes to the Hudson River. The vote of New York and Brooklyn in favor of making this great waterway free to commerce is nearly 200,000. The Erie Canal is now as free as a navigable river 345 miles long by eighty feet broad. It has not yet had its day. It will be a river of the future as well as of the past. The Erie Canal, on the 30th day of September, 1881, had paid for its construction, repairs, and maintenance, leaving at that date a remainder from its earnings, including interest, of $41,500,000. The Erie and Champlain Canals together had on the 30th of September, 1881, a credit balance of $38,500,000, not including interest. The Erie, the Champlain, and the Oswego Canals together had on Sept. 30, 1881, a credit balance of $34,500,000, not including interest. These three canals are, together, 449 miles long. The entire canal system of the State, as it was, was nearly 1,000 miles long. There have been taxes levied on the property of the State, over and above what the canal revenues have repaid, $19,376,742.75, the total tax for canal purposes having been $38,227,154.69. The earnings of the Erie Canal paid back $18,850,411.94 in contributions to the general fund and to the general fund debt. The credit balance of the Erie Canal of $41,500,000, plus the taxation of $38,227,154.69, was expended for the construction and maintenance of the lateral canals, that never paid their expense of maintenance. The now non-canal counties have had from taxation and the Erie Canal surplus $79,727,154.69. Of this tax of $38,227,154.69 the canal counties, including New York and Brooklyn, paid about 21.28 of it. The Counties of New York, Kings, Westchester, and Columbia have contributed to the interior counties about $800,000 per annum for school purposes, and of this amount the non-canal counties have annually received about $420,000. The non-canal counties have had much money spent for them. Their tax for canal purposes, in consequence of making the canals free, will be less than one-half of what they get from the school fund annually. If the surplus of $41,500,000 of the Erie Canal net earnings had been invested, that interest would have been more than sufficient to maintain it free of all tolls, and to give it ten feet depth of water. The property of the Western and Northwestern States passing through the Erie Canal has paid tolls sufficient to give a surplus that, put at interest, would forever maintain the Erie Canal free. These States could, with good reason, demand that no more tolls should be imposed on their property when such tolls were for paying for the construction of New York's lateral canals that they had never used. The Erie Canal has not outlived its usefulness. Freed from all tolls it will be for all times a formidable competitor of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence routes. The daily clearances of boats from Buffalo and Oswego average from fifty to sixty, which carry about as many tons of property as fifty to sixty railway trains of twenty-four cars each. The Northwestern States will rejoice that New York has given them by its vote of Tuesday last a free water highway from the lakes to the Hudson River."

Lake Freights.

There was an excellent inquiry Saturday for vessels to bring lumber to this port, with the supply of carriers hardly equal to the demand of shippers. Carrying rates can hardly be said to be quotable, it no longer being a question of rates but of carriers, and as a consequence shippers and carriers, as a rule, make their own terms. Coarse-freight carriers remain in good demand, especially to go for cedar. The iron-ore carrying trade is about over for this season, and no charters of vessels to go to Escanaba or Marquette are now made. There is no change in coal freights from Lake Erie points to this port and Milwaukee. There is but little coal at Buffalo not now under charter to Lake Michigan, and the trade is practically over for this season.

Dock and Other Notes.

The receipts of coal by lake Saturday aggregated 4,370 tons.

The tugs F. S. Butler and Robbie Dunham have been laid up.

The schooner Mary Collins brought a cargo of 10,000 cedar posts from Ford River.

W. A. Snyder has qualified as master of the tug Lizzie Frank, vice Richard Connell.

Mariners' Shoal, at South Bay, is buoyed. It is very dangerous to those not acquainted with the locality.

The schooner Moonlight, Capt. Denny Sullivan, is to be stripped and placed in winter quarters here.

The Anchor Line elevator at Buffalo completed the unloading of 40,000 bushels of grain from a vessel in two hours.

Captains complain of the light at Nine-Mile Point. The good light has been removed and a dim one put in its place.

The schooner Emily B. Maxwell arrived Saturday from Presque Isle with a cargo of 14,000 cedar posts and 1,000 railroad ties.

The propeller City of Traverse will be refitted with new boilers this winter, and other improvements will be made at a cost of $10,000.

Capt. Bill Preston, who formerly commanded the schooner Samana, has been appointed to a good office in the custom-house at Oswego.

Among the arrivals yesterday was the steamship Queen of the West, Capt. Charlie McMillan, from Milwaukee, light, where she discharged a cargo of coal from Buffalo.

Shipbuilding will be at a standstill in East Saginaw during the winter. The only work of that kind that will be done will be extensive repairing to a number of vessels.

The schooner John Mee arrived Saturday from Manistee with 2,000,000 shingles, and the schooner Belle Walbridge from Sturgeon Bay with 4,000 cedar posts and 4,000 railroad ties.

Richard Powers, General President of the Seamen's Union, left for Cleveland last evening to attend the session of the American Labor Congress, of which he is the presiding officer.

The schooner Parana cleared Saturday for Duncan City with a full cargo of back freight, consisting of 5,000 bushels of corn, 10,000 bushels of oats, 150 barrels of beef, and 150 barrels of mess pork.

Capt. Peters, of Windsor, has purchased the tug Seneca, and will place her machinery on the barge Fortune. He will then turn his scow Grace Amelia into a barge and tow her behind the Fortune.

Hans Hansen, of the schooner Lake Forest; Charles Sully, of the schooner William Jones; and William Horton, of the schooner A. P. Nichols, were admitted to the Marine Hospital Saturday for medical treatment.

The schooner B. F. Bruce, chartered for flaxseed, receives 4 cents a bushel freight, the highest figure paid for a cargo of any kind of grain to a Lake Erie port this season, and a figure that no other vessel will likely be able to secure for a down cargo.

The arrivals at Buffalo during the month of October were 599, with a total tonnage of 353,469; the same month last year the arrivals were 373, and the tonnage 328,387. The clearances last month were 565 and the tonnage 337,281, to 451 clearances and a tonnage of 316,749 in October last year.

The Goodrich Transportation Company announces that after this week the propeller Menominee will be taken off the Chicago and Muskegon line for this season on account of the approach of inclement weather, which would make travel unsafe. During a greater portion of the season two boats have made regular trips and have apparently done a good business.

Gillen & Kirby have secured the contracts for the improvements on the Grand Haven and Muskegon harbors. Their bid for the Muskegon harbor was $6,354.36 per crib; for the Grand Haven harbor, $6,246.30 per crib. These were the only two harbors on which they bid. The only harbor on which Squire & White bid was South Haven, and they got the job at $6,437.57. The Grand Haven firms take the cake when they bid.

The life-saving station at this port is in a most dangerous place, being in close proximity on both the south and west sides to immense piles of dry lumber, and in case of a fire would almost surely be destroyed. The station-house should be removed to the Government breakwater, where it would be safe from all danger from fire, and would also enable the life-crew to have a clear view of the lake for miles both north and south. But as the Government moves very slowly there will probably be nothing done until the station-house and apparatus is wiped out by a fire, which is liable to occur in the quarter in which it is situated at any time, as the lumber-yards are favorit places for tramps to congregate during the winter nights.

The fine propeller Oneida, Capt. McInnes, arrived from Collingwood Saturday on her last trip to this port this season. Capt. McInnes reports very rough weather, with snow, all the way up. The Oneida leaves this evening on her return to Collingwood, where she will be laid up for the winter. During the winter her passenger cabin will be extended the full length of the upper deck, which will add some twenty odd staterooms, the kitchen will be removed to the forward lower deck, and the clerk's and steward's offices to the lower deck aft. The contemplated improvements and changes when completed will make the Oneida one of the handsomest and roomiest, as she is one of the stanchest, passenger boats on the lakes. With Capt. McInnes and First Mate Buie in charge of the lives of passengers, and Clerk MacKay to look after their comfort, the Oneida next season will doubtless add to the popularity she gained this season among those who travel on the lakes either on business or for pleasure.

Vessels Passed Port Huron.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 19—10:30 p. m.—Passed up—Steam-barge George King and barges, 8:40 a. m.; steam-barge J. Wright and barges, 6:30 a. m.; propeller Portage, 2 p. m.; schooners Porter and Peninsular, 12:40 p. m.; schooner Howard, 1:15 p. m.; schooner Halstead, 2:45 p. m.

In port—Steam-barge City of Concord and consort, schooner North Star.

Passed down—Steam-barge D. M. Wilson and consort, 9 a. m.; steam-barge Donaldson and barges, 10:15 a. m.; steam-barge Saginaw Valley, 3 p. m.; steam-barge Vienna and consort, 4:45 p. m.; steam-barge S. J. Macey and schooner John Burt, 5 p. m.; steam-barge Yosemite and barges, 6:35 p. m.; steam-barge C. N. Pratt, 7 p. m.; steam-barge T. W. Palmer and consort, 11 a. m.; steam-barge O. Townsend and schooner L. Hanna, 1:30 p. m.; steam-barge J. S. Fay and consort, 8:30 p. m.; schooner James C. Harrison, 2 p. m.; schooner Swallow, 9 p. m.; schooner China, 11 a. m.; schooners C. H. Johnson and Rathburn, 12:20 p. m.; schooners S. H. Foster and Ishpeming, 4 p. m.; schooner Queen City, 5:15 p. m.

Wind northwest, gentle. Weather cool.

The Steamship H. J. Jewett Makes the Fastest Trip on Record.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 19.—The Union Line iron steamship H. J. Jewett arrived from Buffalo this afternoon, having made the run from Buffalo in two days, fourteen hours, and fifteen minutes, the fastest time on record. She left Buffalo at 12:15 o'clock Friday morning, and arrived at Detroit shortly after 7 o'clock Friday evening, making the run in seventeen hours, the fastest time ever made between these points. The run to Port Huron from Buffalo was made in twenty-four hours, also the fastest time ever made between these ports. She arrived at this port at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, thus making the run in two days, fourteen hours, and fifteen minutes, the fastest time ever made between Buffalo and this port. Had the Jewett continued on to Chicago and met with no mishap she would have made the run between Buffalo and that port in two days and nineteen hours, which would be far the fastest time ever made between Buffalo and Chicago. The distance between Buffalo and Chicago is 940 miles, which would make the Jewett's average running time over fourteen miles per hour. Capt. Joiner, her master, reports that the weather on the trip was very disagreeable. Rain fell continually while on Lake Erie, and from Presque Isle to the Manitous snow fell. When she left Buffalo she had on 1,000 tons of merchandise and 100 tons of fuel. She burned but seventy tons of coal on the trip up. After discharging about 200 tons of merchandise she got away for Chicago about midnight. She will return to Buffalo, after which she will make one more round trip and then go into winter quarters at Buffalo.

The schooners Angus Smith and L. H. Simpson went into winter quarters today.

The wind has been from the northwest all day.

The scow South Side, which left last night, ran back today.

The steam-barge G. T. Burroughs came out of dry-dock this evening, where she had been having her stern bearings repaired and receiving new ironing to prepare her for winter navigation.

Arrived from below coal laden—Steamship H. Chisholm.

Entered and Cleared at Erie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 19.—Entered—Propeller Wissahickon, from Buffalo, light; propeller Philadelphia, from Chicago, merchandise; propeller Clarion, from Chicago, merchandise; schooner Allegheny, from Chicago, merchandise; schooner Sloan, from Escanaba, iron-ore.

Cleared—Propeller Wissahickon, for Chicago, merchandise; propeller Philadelphia, for Buffalo, light.

The Steam-Barge Nahant Disables Her Machinery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Nov. 18.—The steam-barge Annie Smith called here this morning with the steam-barge Nahant in tow, having picked her up on Lake Erie, at Black River, with her machinery disabled. The Smith towed the Nahant to Detroit, the tug Stranger assisting them over the Lime-Kilns Crossing.

A Proper Recommendation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 19.—It is stated that at the next session of Parliament the Department of Marine and Fisheries will recommend the adoption of many provisions of the American laws regarding marine interests. The Deputy-Minister is now in the United States examining the life-boats and investigating the marine laws of the United States.

The Poorest Season in Fourteen Years.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Nov. 19.—The Montreal & Kingston Company's barges will be laid up here. This company did this season the worst business for fourteen years, falling short 1,225,000 bushels as compared with last year.

The Schooner Jessie Scarth Released.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 19.—The schooner Jessie Scarth after being lightered was easily pulled off, having sustained no damage. She has arrived here.

Arrived at Collingwood.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Nov. 19.—Arrived—Propeller Toledo, from Chicago, passengers and freight; propeller St. Paul, from Chicago, passengers and freight.

Cleared from Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 19.—Cleared—Steam-barges Kelley and Iron Chief with coal, and propeller Roanoke with merchandise, for Chicago.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop B. C. Brittain, White Hall, sundries.
Prop P. W. Snook, White Hall, lumber.
Prop Michael Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Queen of the West, Milwaukee, light.
Prop Boston, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop R. G. Ingersoll, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop A. Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Adirondack, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. F. Morse, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Fleet Wing, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Minnie Slauson, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Peoria, Cedar River, railway ties.
Schr Alice Menekaunee, railway ties.
Schr Westchester, Ahnapee, railway ties.
Schr Sea Star, Alpena, railway ties.
Schr G. A. Marsh, Manistee, lumber.
Schr E. Rand, Grand Haven, wood.
Schr Venture, Grand Haven, bark.
Schr Driver, Clay Banks, ties.
Schr Guide, Pierport, bark.
Schr James F. Tracy, Grand Haven, wood.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Starlight, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr L. J. Clark, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Radical, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Arctic, Kenosha, gravel.
Schr Pilot, White Lake, wood.
Schr George Sherman, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr S. J. Ruff, Marinette, lumber.
Schr G. Murray, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Cuyahoga, Gordon Bay, ties and posts.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Manistee, lumber.
Schr H. C. Moore, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Rosa Belle, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr C. Michelson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. B. Prince, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. E. Scantus, Ludington, lumber.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Charles Marshall, Muskegon, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 8,000 bu corn, 2,100 sks and 750 brls flour.
Prop G. P. Heath, White Lake, light.
Prop Wocoken, Erie, light.
Prop Buckeye, Port Sherman, light.
Prop B. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Schr Joseph Paige, Sheboygan, 12,800 bu oats and sundries.
Schr A. J. Covell, White Lake, light.
Schr S. B. Pomeroy, Muskegon, light.
Schr Stafford, Muskegon, light.
Schr S. Anderson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Atlanta, Muskegon, light.
Schr York State, Muskegon, light.
Schr Maggie Dall, Muskegon, light.
Schr Eagle Wing, Muskegon, light.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, light.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Henry Cowles, Grand Haven, light.
Schr William Jones, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, light.
Schr B. F. Bruce, Buffalo, 41,120 bu flaxseed.
Schr Success, Milwaukee, 140 tons cut stone.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, light.
Schr Horace H. Badger, Marinette, light.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, light.
Schr Wolverine, White Lake, light.
Schr T. S. Skinner, Muskegon, light.

The Chinese Minister's Wife.

Washington Letter to New York Sun.

The Chinese and Japanese Legations are usually men of fine abilities and high prestige sent here to study American institutions. The Japanese Minister, Mr. Terashima, is a very accomplished man. He is married, but left his wife in Japan, alleging that she was "too old to bring to America." As Mr. Terashima is 53 years old, it is an interesting question how old Mrs. Terashima must be in order to merit this banishment. The domestic infelicities of the Chinese Minister have had the sympathy of the town since he came here. He had a wife, it seems, who suited him exactly, and his domestic life had been a current of bliss. The day before he was to leave Yokohama to come to this country the wife rebelled and declined to come. Here was a nice pass for a married man. However, he sent around to the bazaars with orders to bring him a helpmeet, young or old, money no object. The article selected turned out to be a young thing of 17, and quite a Chinese beauty. The Minister paid cash for her, and hastened to embark with her for fear she too should give way to the heimweh. No symptoms of homesickness manifested themselves afterward, and the Minister established her in his Washington mansion, designed and built for Boss Shepherd himself in the days of his magnificence. She is not allowed to go into society at all, and the strictest seclusion is maintained for her. No woman's foot has profaned the Legation except once, when a crowd of well-dressed hoodlums, men and women of the best society in Washington, invited themselves to an investigating tour of the Minister's house. He was justly offended at the liberty taken with him. "The funniest thing I ever saw in my life," said an old stager the other day, "was at the dinner at the White House given to the Japanese Legation by President Buchanan when they first came to this country. The ladies, all of them, nearly died of curiosity, and the last I saw of the wife of a high official she had both hands in the Minister's pockets, turning them inside out!"

THE POSSIBLE SPEAKER.

A Personal Sketch of Congressman Carlisle.

Louisville (Ky.) Commercial.

"John G. Carlisle is one of the greatest men in the country," said a prominent Kentucky politician last night. "I have known him since he was a boy, and have watched his course with a great deal of interest. The first time I met him he was a country boy on a farm just back of Covington. He was a pale, studious boy, working hard all day on the farm, and studying and reading by night. I visited his family several times, and I always found John sitting off in one corner with a big book in his hand. He was a quiet kind of a fellow, speaking only when spoken to. When he was about 17 years old he started to teach school. He was rather shy at first, but in a few week his pupils all adored him. He taught in a little out-of-the-way school-house, and the story goes that he fell desperately in love with a young lady who lived in Covington, and was out near where he taught visiting relatives. I don't know why or how his courting ended, but the lady in question is now the mother of four children, and is a very fat, prosy-looking married woman. She lives within a stone's throw of Carlisle, at Covington. I was practicing law in the Covington district, and one of my friends was telling that young Carlisle was going to make a speech in the court-house that day on some land title. Both of us were friends of his family, and we took considerable interest in him. We determined to go to hear him make his maiden speech.

"The case was of a dry, hard, knotty character, full of legal subtility, and I thought to myself: 'Johnny, old boy, you're in for a failure today.' There was hardly any one in the court-room except lawyers, and, considering the case and the audience, it must have been a most trying maiden effort. I can see Carlisle now as he stood up in the court-room with a copy of the Revised Statutes in his hand. He had that same weary, studious look in his eyes, that same cold, passionless expression on his pale face that he has today. Without the least degree of nervousness, in a plain, calm, quiet way, he began his speech. You could see that he had mastered every detail, and the lawyers, as they grew more and more interested, moved their bodies forward and hung on his words. I have no hesitation in saying that it was the best speech of the kind ever made in the Covington court-house. Without telling an anecdote or cracking a joke there was something so winning in his voice and in his manners that the interest never flagged. When he had finished the lawyers all crowded around him, the Judge shook him warmly by the hand, and Tom Jones, who happened to be in the court-room, told him he had a great future before him. From that day his fortune was made. Practice poured in on him, and in two years he was doing more business than any lawyer in that judicial district. I have heard him many times since then, and he has never changed his style or his manner. He has a remarkably sweet voice, and while I never heard him tell an anecdote, privately or publicly, there is something about the man that is inexpressibly winning. He made an argument before the Court of Appeals in a murder case a few years ago, and spoke for nearly two hours. When he concluded Judge Cofer asked the other Judges to adjourn for the day. When asked by one of the lawyers—who had a case set for that day—why he adjourned court after Carlisle's speech, the old Judge answered crisply: 'I hated to hear a good thing spoiled, as would be the case if any other man had followed him.'

"Carlisle's wife has a wonderful influence over him, and it was due to her that he did not go the way of too many young politicians who come to Frankfort and get a taste of the liquor that is sold there."

THE FREE-TRADE ISSUE.

Opinions of Frank Hurd—Manufacturers No Gainers by Protection and Laborers Losers—Tariff Reform to Be Pushed in Congress.

New York World, Nov. 18.

Mr. Frank Hurd, member of Congress from Ohio, was visited last night by a reporter of the *World* with a view to ascertain his opinions on the political situation. In answer to a question what plan he intended advocating in the next Congress in regard to the tariff, Mr. Hurd said: "I am, you know, a free-trader, and intend fighting in season and out of season, by night and by day, until protection is abolished and trade becomes free. I look with utter abhorrence upon the gigantic frauds perpetrated upon the people by the system of protection. No man has a right to say to me: 'Though you can buy what you want cheaper elsewhere than in this country, still you must get it here.' In the system of slavery abolished by the late War the owner had the right to all the time and wages of the slave. Under this system of protection the seller gets about half of the wages and to that degree might just as well have the absolute disposal of that amount of time of the laborer. I have not formed any plan yet—it is rather too soon—but I shall consult with persons best able to inform me as to the proper course to pursue to gain the desired end, and shall try by every means in my power to accomplish that purpose. I shall try and inform myself thoroughly upon the subject of all manufactures, and would say to every manufacturer: 'Tell me how the tariff affects you; how much it increases the price of the article you sell and how much it increases the prices of what you must have in order to make it. If by a protective tariff you get 50 cents of increase of price and pay out 40 cents of that on an increase of price of the articles you require in order to manufacture, it is plain that protection only nets you 10 cents. That net protection you shall have in any revised tariff I would make.' The trouble with our manufacturers is that they only look to the benefits of protection without considering its burdens. I believe that more than one-half of the manufacturers of this country will find upon examination that all that protection gives them in increase of price it takes away from them in the increase of prices of the materials, tools, buildings, and machinery they are obliged to have in order to manufacture at all."

"What do you think is the cause of the Democratic wave that has just swept over the country, and what ought to be the course of the Democratic party?"

"We lost all chance of improving our victory of 1874 by the failure of the party to present to the people of the United States any sensible plan for the settlement of the money question. The party in Congress coqueted with the greenback folly, favored the silver craze, and talked of repealing the Resumption act, until all the business-men and sensible men in the country became disgusted and worn out by the many changes of the party and determined that no party could or should have its support that advocated so many different sides of the same question. The case is different now. The Democratic party is in power now because of the discontent of the people at the system of taxation. Labor cannot live on the wages it receives, at the present prices of living, made high by the taxation of the tariff. If the Democratic party desires to continue in power it must propose a sensible plan of reduction of tariff taxation; it must reduce the tariff in the interest of revenue and strip it of all its protective features as quickly as it can be done without injury to vested interests, with a view to ultimate free trade with all the world. I think the victory was owing in a great measure to old Democrats returning to the fold. There are plenty of men still alive who remember the old fights in 1844 and up to the War about free trade. The question of the abolition of slavery drew away a large part of the Democrats, and they are just now beginning to return, seeing that the Democratic party is getting back to its old position on the free-trade question. My canvass was made squarely upon that issue, and I propose, so far as in me lies, to carry that canvass into the country at large, and have no doubt the next Presidential campaign will be fought largely if not entirely upon that issue. On the first day that Congress meets I propose to introduce a bill giving my views and proposed plans on the subject of the tariff. What Congress will do I cannot undertake to say, as I have as yet talked with so few of the members. Something definit and decisive, however, will certainly be done. I have always asserted and still assert that labor is more interested in the abolition of protection than any other element of our society. The highest wages paid in the world today are paid by free-trade England. The higher the tariff everywhere in the Old World the lower the wages, and the lower the tariff the higher the wages. In this country, with a strictly revenue tariff, the laborer would receive the highest wages in the world. As it is, the last ten years show that under the protective system his wages have been scarcely enough to keep the laborer and his family from starvation."

THE TURF.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 18.—Today was the third day of the fall meeting of the Pacific Blood-Horse Association. A good day and track.

First race, dash seven-eighths of a miles, won by Premium, May D. second. There was a straggling start and no time was taken.

Second race, mile and one-eighth heats, won by Fred Collier in two straight heats. Time, 1:58¾; Belshaw second.

Third race, handicap for 3-year-olds, mile and a quarter dash, was won by Jocko in 2:11, Forest King second.

Fourth race, mile and repeat over four hurdles, was won by Hattie B. in 2:43, beating Mollie H.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs and colds has reached the pinnacle of fame.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, } H. W. Buchman,
3410 STATE-ST., Branch Store, } Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
533 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
462 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
573 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
240 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Still, Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION.
126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
PULLMAN.
ARCADE BUILDING, J. R. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEST SIDE, SATURDAY evening, a pocketbook containing two checks (payment of which has been stopped), railroad tickets, and private papers. The finder will be rewarded by returning to the owner. GEO. F. MOORE, 65 North Desplaines-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

42 OGDEN-AV. — A HANDSOMELY furnished south front suite and one large room, with excellent table. References required.

SMITH'S RESTAURANT, OR LIVE AND Let Live Dining-Parlor, 352 West Madison-st., opposite May—Meals from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND single rooms, with or without board.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4 TO $5 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day-board, $3.

438 NORTH STATE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms with or without board.

Hotels.

BRISTOL HOTEL—BETWEEN INDIana and Prairie-avs., Thirty-first-st., front rooms, rooms en suite, single rooms. Transients accommodated.

BENTON HOUSE, 154 AND 156 CLARK-st., near Madison—100 pleasant single rooms neatly furnished, 50c per night; $2.50 per week. BENTON MAUZEY, Proprietor.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND Harrison-sts.—Newly furnished and renovated throughout; 100 rooms from 50c a day upward; rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; per week from $6 to $12.

CHOATE'S HOTEL, 326 STATE-ST.—177 furnished rooms; single rooms, 50c per night; meals, 25c; room and board $5 to $7.50 per week. No such accommodations in the city for the price.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 FIFTH-AV.—$2 per day. Desirable rooms for permanent boarders at reduced rates. Day board $5 per week.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, EUROPEAN plan, 74 and 76 East Adams-st., opposite the Fair. Elegantly furnished rooms 75 cents and $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR MAN AND WIFE, NICEly-furnished suite of rooms, first-class in every respect, modern improvements; will pay liberally; North Side preferred. Address, by mail, H, 138 Washington-st., Room 40.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AT ARTHUR'S, 167 SOUTH CLARK-ST., Room 5, saloon, pool-table, on South State, $550; one on West Indiana, $500; 300 others.

FOR SALE—$1,250 RESTAURANT, HAS 22 tables and all cooking machinery complete; very large dining-room; doing good business; lease runs 2 years yet; on Washington-st., near Board of Trade; cheap.

$3,000—Want a partner to take half interest in a No. 1 75-room hotel, newly furnished and doing a large business; rent is low and good lease; house is full of regular and transient boarders; on West Side, best part of Madison-st. One partner retiring, and too much business for one man. Will take gentleman or lady partner. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—IN COUNTY-SEAT OF one of the best counties of Central Illinois, a first-class $15,000 stock of dry goods, millinery, boots, shoes, and clothing, doing a strictly cash business of $50,000; established trade of six years; stock free from remnants or old goods. Special reason for selling. Address Box 887, Decatur, Ill.

FOR SALE—131 ADAMS-ST., NEAR Clark—Good-paying restaurant; price $150; rare chance for any one to make money; lady runs it who is unable to manage it. Call for one week.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every encouragement and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refer to the C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.

$5,000—A RARE CHANCE—ON ACcount of sickness I will sell my entire manufacturing business, an exclusive, first-class, paying trade and fine machinery. Investigation invited. Address, for 10 days, Q 55, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY CITY and town in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and west of these States to sell the Champion Bosom-Stretcher and Ironing-Board patented Sept. 13, 1881; 50,000 now in use; it is the best thing out, and sells on sight. Agents now in the field average $30 to $40 per day; these are facts; so if you want to make $4 to $10 per day this winter then don't delay. Inclose stamp for circular. Address N. SCHOLL, Lock-Box 124, Chillicothe, O., inventor and manufacturer.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

SAFE FOR SALE, AS GOOD AND fresh as new; changing our location, have no further use for it. Call or address MUNSON & CO., 10 to 16 West Randolph-st.

PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LEGITImate manufacturing business; profits reasonable; capital needed from $1,000 to $2,000. Good references given and required. DR. J. C. HARRIS, Ottawa, Ill.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHing. Send address to I. G., 1719 State-st., and it will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction assured.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 1, 179 Madison-st.: Please read this list through, and call before buying.

$42,000—A first-class business piece of property on Fifth-av., south of Madison-st., rents now for $4,000 per year; will bring $5,000 rent after May next.

$11,500—First-class frame store, 3 rooms over, and lot 24x120, on Madison-st., near Aberdeen, rents $1,200.

$6,000—Fine frame store, 6 rooms over, nice barn, and lot 25x100, east front, on State-st., between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth; very cheap.

$12,000—Fine 3-story brick store, 24x65, 12 rooms over for housekeeping, fine brick barn, and lot 24x125, on Madison-st., rents for $1,225 per year; after May $125 per month; will take good dwelling for $5,000 as part pay—on West Side.

$12,000—Fine 12-room flat building, and lot 25x150, east front, on North Clark-st., near Division, rents for $1,200.

$100 per foot—75x170 on Van Buren-st., near Loomis. This is the best bargain ever offered in Chicago. It is the only lot east of Ashland-av. for such low figures. It will sell for $150 per foot in eighteen months. It is first-class.

$100 per foot—Lot 25x150, east front, on Clark-st., near Schiller.

$5,500—Fine brick store, seven rooms over, lot 25x140, corner of Ashland-av. and Thirty-sixth-st. Good business corner.

$5,500—Framed store 22x80, with seven large rooms over for housekeeping, framed barn, and lot 24x125, south front on Madison-st., near Western-av. This building rents for $50 per month, and is in first-class repair. Cost $6,800 to build. If you want a bargain this is one.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY—WEST SIDE.

$7,000—12-room dwelling, furnace, bath, and gas; lot 60x120, south front, on Park-av., near Hoyne-st.; this house is worth $2,500, and land is cheap at $100 per foot; it will not be for sale after the 25th of this month; such property ought to sell at once.

232 Park-av. is a fine and well built 13-room brick dwelling, bay window, nice brick barn, and lot 30x125; No. 1 neighborhood; I offer this house and lot for less than house cost to build, and if you want a good, well-built house at a bargain call and see this before buying; you can have possession at once (key is here).

$4,500—This is a good large 9-room dwelling; nice barn; and lot 30x125; near Hoyne-st., on Warren-av.

$6,500—12-room modern brick dwelling and lot on Monroe-st., near Honore; rents for $55 per month.

$7,800—Fine 3-story octagon stone-front; kitchen and dining-room on parlor floor; house has all modern improvements; on Loomis-st., near Jackson.

$8,500—A magnificent stone-front all modern dwelling; lot 25x140, on Peoria-st., near Jackson.

$8,500—This house cost $9,000 to build; it is first-class in every respect, 25x68; lot 25x120, on Morgan-st., near Van Buren; cheap.

$3,600—An excellent bargain; 10-room 2-story dwelling in first-class repair; rents for $40 per month; lot 25x156 on Van Buren-st., near Western-av.; not offered after the 25th.

SOUTH SIDE.

$7,000—Here is a bargain; 2-story and basement octagon stone-front; all modern improvements; in first-class repair; brick barn, and lot east front, on Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st.

$6,250—You will buy this house if you will look at it and want a first-class, cozy little house; 2-story and basement octagon stone-front; every modern improvement and in most excellent order; good brick barn and lot; on Thirty-third-st., near Wabash-av.; cheap.

$2,000—A No. 1 6-room frame cottage on Langley-av., near Forty-fifth-st.; lot 25x178; house is in good repair, and is cheap at $2,000.

NORTH SIDE.

$9,000—A fine modern 12-room brick dwelling, three rooms deep, framed barn, and lot 24x139, on Dearborn-av., near Division-st. This property is as good as can be found in Chicago. It is first-class and ought to sell at once.

$10,000—3-story and basement octagon front brick dwelling, 17 rooms, all the modern improvements; lot 30x110, south front, on Indiana-st., near Dearborn-av.; rents for $1,000 per year; only 10 minutes' walk from Court-House.

VACANT LOTS.

$125 per foot (here is a bargain), lot 30x110, south front, on Walton-place, near Rush-st., east of Clark, and in one of the best growing resident parts of Chicago; it is cheap at $125.

$50 per foot, one lot left, 50x160, east front, on Prairie-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts. These lots in this block are as fine residence property as can be found on South Side; street-cars in one block and in three blocks of South Park; this is the best lot at $50 per foot; it is worth $75.

$1,350—Nice lot, 25x125, with good frame barn on rear of it, south front, on Adams-st., near Campbell-av.; it is cheap first-class property.

$100 per foot, 75x170, on Van Buren-st., near Loomis. If this is not a bargain, there is not one offered in Chicago; it is worth $150 per foot.

$1,000—Lot 25x125, No. 380 South Robey-st., near street-cars.

FOR SALE—
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
$12,000—MADISON, east of Leavitt, a good 3-story brick building and brick barn, well rented.
$10,000—MADISON, east of Elizabeth, good 2-story frame.
$18,000—MADISON, near Union, north front, deep lot.
$14,000—HALSTED, near Monroe, 50x125.
$8,000—HALSTED, near Adams, 24x100.
$8,750—HALSTED, near Jackson, 24x100.
$4,800 and $5,000—HALSTED, near Twelfth, Nos. 427 and 429.
Several good pieces on West Indiana, prices $2,000 to $6,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front, near Eighteenth-st., detached on both sides, $23,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front, 26 feet wide, fine dining-room on parlor floor, passenger elevator, burglar alarm; gas is lighted by electricity.

FOR SALE—A FEW 2-STORY BRICK residences, with large lots, built separate, on easy yearly payments. Location good. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE—Nine lots, having a frontage of 216 feet on Rebecca-st., and the same on the C., B. & Q. R. R., just west of Ashland-av., at $750 per lot.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — $14,000 — NEAR UNION Park, an elegant residence, with 75-foot lot, built and occupied as a home by the owner, who has spared no expense; he has no further use for it; the land is worth nearly the price asked. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A 2-story brick basement frame house, east front, on Vernon-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.; well rented; price $4,000. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 50 FEET ON West Madison-st., near California-av., north front, at a bargain, if taken this week. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
VACANT LOTS IN NEW BLOCK.
On Twelfth-st., Thirteenth-place, and on Thirteenth-st., running from Leavitt to Oakley-sts., cornering on Ogden-av., finely located for both business and residences; prices ranging $500 and $800 for inside lots; corner lots, $880 to $1,000. We are also building on several of these lots good 2-story brick houses, suitable for two families, that we will offer for sale in a few days. Look the ground over and call on
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—
Three lots on Polk-st., corner Idaho, with brick and stone foundations, for $2,400.
One lot on Twelfth-st., near Robey, 24x124, $1,000.
Two lots on Oakley-st., north of Polk, for $1,800, or will sell one for $1,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—372 LA SALLE-AV., 2-STOry and basement stone-front dwelling, three rooms deep, east front, finely finished throughout, and in the choicest location on the avenue.
F. H. WATRISS, 90 Washington-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—A FEW BRICK HOUSES on easy yearly payments; large lots; built separate; good location. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
FOR SALE
ON EASY TERMS.
ON EASY TERMS.

LOTS—Near the Stock-Yards and packing-houses, between Ashland and Western-avs.	$150 to $200
LOTS—On the ridge at Pullman, State-st., and One Hundred and Tenth-st.	$200 to $350
LOTS—One block from the depot at East Garfield	$200 to $300
LOTS—Near Humboldt Park	200
LOTS—At Morton Grove, on Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, close to depot	100
LOTS—At Ravinia, on the shore, near depot	100
LOTS—Near Highland Park	100
LOTS—At Highwood	50
LOTS—At Kenwood	....
LOTS—At Englewood	....

AND
LOTS OF ACRES NEAR BY,
AND
ALL CHEAP.
B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS—TO SECURE A good home in a healthy location go to Normal Park, Englewood. This is the prettiest suburban property and has the best railroad facilities of any in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or at No. 6640 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—BLOCK OF 10 2-STORY brick residences near Fifty-first-st.; can be bought at $1,800 each on easy payments. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $1,800 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6640 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—
EVANSTON PROPERTY.
KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT REDDICK, ILL., ON Wabash, St. L. & P. R. R., 60 miles from Chicago, in one of the best corn sections in the State, a grain elevator in first-class order; capacity, 30,000 bushels. Also with corn-cribs attached holding 20,000 bushels. This property is a two-story frame store and 2 lots. This property is offered cheap. RUMSEY, BRO. & CO., 16 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A WELL-CULTIVATED farm containing 60 acres, good house, barn, and orchard, on Peterson-av., 1½ miles west of Rosehill Cemetery. Will sell in parcels of 10 acres if desired. JOHN BALKOW, Rosehill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—
Improved or unimproved property On Ogden-av., West Taylor, West Polk, Lexington, Robey, Hoyne, Leavitt, and Van Buren-sts. We can make quick sales if your prices are not too high. Owners will please send us a description or call on
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house, corner of Johnson-place and Thirty-eighth-st. All modern improvements; rent $35 per month. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT — HOUSES AND FLATS—South, North, and West Sides; also furnished houses. Large first-class boarding-houses all parts of the city. Furniture for sale; bargains. M. F. BURNHAM, 158 East Monroe-st., Room 37.

TO RENT—BY GEORGE M. BOGUE, 170 Dearborn-st.:
The desirable residence No. 2811 Calumet-av. Immediate possession given.

West Side.

TO RENT—$25 TO $35 PER MONTH; stone-front houses on Leavitt, De Kalb, Hoyne, and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

North Side.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 425 Webster-av.; rent $45 a month. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

Suburban.

TO RENT—HYDE PARK—5421 MADIson-av., two-story and basement house, in first-class order, with modern improvements, seven rooms, newly papered and painted. 191 MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—FOUR ELEGANTLY FINished flats—three of 4 rooms each and one of 5 rooms; every convenience and fine location on West Side. 1019 West Madison-st. Apply at 620 Carroll-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, A TEN (10) room furnished flat in good location on North Side; hot and cold water and all conveniences of a modern house; possession given immediately; persons with small children need not apply. Address R 92, Tribune office.

South Side.

TO RENT—3 AND 6 ROOM FLATS corner State and Thirty-sixth-sts. D. HARRY HAMMER, 114 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms. House under new management and furnished new throughout.

TO RENT—71 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., near State—Sixty nicely furnished room for $2.50 to $4 per week.

TO RENT—AT 69 FIFTH-AV., CORNER of Randolph-st., opposite the Briggs House, very desirable furnished rooms. Inquire at Room 7.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHed rooms. 363 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, for permanent guests; reasonable rates. Apply at 74 and 76 East Adams-st.

West Side.

TO RENT — $8 PER MONTH — ONE floor, 9 Grenshaw-st., to May next.
$8 per month—One floor, 15 Grenshaw-st., to May next.
$15 per month—6 rooms, 38 Fillmore-st., to May next.
$12 per month—Second floor, 35 Fillmore-st., to May next. Inquire 9 Grenshaw-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR (7 ROOMS and bath-room) in the new apartment house Nos. 12 and 14 Lincoln-av.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT — SPLENDID CORNER store, 21x58, with basement, Michigan-av. and Thirty-first-st.; fine position, only $45. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—TO DRUGGISTS—A NO. 1 locations—Corner Washington and Halsted-sts. and 3900 Archer-av., corner Lock. Both new and elegant buildings. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—THE FINE NEW STORE, 25x80, 1019 West Madison-st.; fine location for clothing or other good business; fine plate-glass front. Address the owner or call at 620 Carroll-av.

Offices.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS OFFICE, 20 by 40 feet, in the basement of the new First National Bank Building. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 105 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.:
In the Talbott apartment building, Jackson and Paulina-sts., an elegant and convenient suite.
An elegant flat in the new Seymour building, 304 and 306 Jackson-st., convenient to business.
$35—70 Honore-st., near Jackson; all improvements; 8 rooms; fine order; good light all around.
$45—514 and 516 Congress-st., east of Ashland-av., an elegant new flat.
$19—23 Gold-st., flat of 5 rooms.
Harrison-st.—Second new building west of Oakley-av.; $30.
$30—329 Warren-av., elegant 7-room flat; conveniences.
1019 West Madison-st.—Fine new 4-room flats; $18 to $25.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTORY, 60X 120; has light all round, with engine and boiler. Inquire of J. W. ATKINSON, 317 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT — 2 FLOORS AND BASEment, with steam-power, 63 South Canal-st., for manufacturing purposes. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED house of 8 rooms in good neighborhood; North Side preferred. Address R 51, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNTS OR SUMS OF MONEY—$100 to $3,000—to loan on furniture, machinery, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts, with or without removal of the property, at lowest rates; will also buy notes and mortgages. 97 South Clark-st., Rooms 59 and 60.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 185 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 East Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $25 TO $1,000 to loan at lowest rate on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

HEIRS OR OTHER PERSONS OWNing the whole or any undivided part of real estate in Boston wishing to sell or borrow money on the same should address R. H. ALLEN, 15 Milk-st., Boston, Mass.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 TRIBUNE Building, loan on productive city property.

MONEY LOANED ON LIFE, ENDOWment, and Tontine policies; same bought on favorable terms. HOFHEIMER & ROSENBERG, Room 75 Metropolitan Block, corner La Salle and Randolph.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates—Purchase money and loan paper always on hand, being first liens on ample security and perfect titles. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. WM. V. JACOBS, 109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $8,000 and upwards at 6 per cent upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 55 Portland Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN IN amounts to suit over $2,000 on improved city property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington.

CORNS EXTRACTED — MRS. BILlotte, French lady, will cure any corn inside of three days. Price $2. Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m. Office No. 1224 Archer-av.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING confinement; 20 years' practice; strictly private. 155 Centre-av., corner Congress-st. MIDWIFE.

ICE PRIVILEGE FOR SALE OR RENT. Located on the Kankakee River at the crossing of the Wabash Railroad. Address F. PLUMB & CO., Streator, Ill.

TYPE-WRITER COPYING OF ALL DEscriptions rapidly and accurately done at Room 23, 89 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—AT LOW PRICE, membership on Chicago Stock Exchange. State price. Address N 69, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

L. F. CUMMINGS' LAW OFFICE—GENeral practice. Special attention to corporation, real estate, and divorce law and examination of abstracts. First National Bank Building, Suite 511. Evening consultation at residence, 182 Michigan-av.

MERCANTILE, LAW, AND COLLECtion of claims in city and country,—skillful attorneys everywhere. We have given fifteen years' exclusive attention to this branch. Call or address Legal and Mercantile League, First National Bank Building, Chicago.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

CORA L. V. HEYWOOD, TRANCE, business, medical, writing, and prophetic medium. Seances 9 to 5 daily at 232 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG man, who can speak and write both the English and German languages well, to do general office work. References required. Address Q 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT BOOKkeepers, traveling salesman, and office man; also lady copyist and cashier. 149 East Monroe-st., Room 4, second floor.

WANTED — BOOKKEEPER, CLERK, and three assistants for wholesale house; wages $10 to $35 per week. Business Room 4, 124 East Randolph-st.

WANTED — CLERK FOR INSIDE work; must have $250 to invest; wages $60 per month guaranteed. Room 4, 124 East Randolph-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS WHO ARE able to handle shovel and wheelbarrow to work on the Mississippi levees in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. We are agents for the following contractors: P. J. Kennedy, Kenn Levee, Fruin & Co., Bolivar, & Co., George Arnold & Co., at Riverton and Shilo levees; also railway and other works South; the cheapest laborers' tickets to all the works; also to St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans. CHRISTIAN & BOSS, 268 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SALESMAN AND CANvassers in every city and town for popular books highly indorsed; liberal terms. Address T. H. EDWARDS, Chicago.

WANTED—BOY TO READ COPY IN a printing-office and learn trade. Fergus Printing Co., 244 Illinois-st.

WANTED—MEN—$1 SAMPLE FREE; $30 to $70 per week guaranteed energetic men with small capital introducing a specialty; sells in all; experience unnecessary; no talking; business permanent; exclusive territory. Send stamp for papers. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED — IN PRIVATE FAMILY, good cook, washer, and ironer. Must come well recommended. Call Monday at 1638 Indiana-av.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKkeeper, office-clerk, or salesman, by a merchant of experience. Address Y 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REGIStered drug-clerk; four years' experience; speaks German; had one-year course in college of pharmacy. Address O M 15, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE aged man, married (no children), and who understands his business in all branches, as florist or gardener in a private or commercial establishment. Best of references given. Please address Q 23, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man (Dane) eight months in this country to take care of horses and buggy and to do chores around the house. Call at or send postal-card to 333 North Halsted-st., basement.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; willing to make himself generally useful. Address Y 61, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPAble second girl. References from former employer. Apply at basement, 1479 Michigan-av., today.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELSH girl for second girl or as nurse girl; stranger in city. Address SO. PRONDINA, corner Elm and Markey-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to do housework or second. Call for two days at 3121 Butterfield-st., down-stairs.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEKEEPing or general housework — by woman with a child 3 years old. Answer by postal card, or if you come yourself call at C. O. LONGNECKER'S store, Rochelle, Ogle County, Ill.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO do washing in families. 251 Twenty-sixth-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 126 North Halsted-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT BLANEY, WILLIAMS & CO.'S, 390 to 396 Wabash-av., a good assortment of fine carriages and buggies, landaus, coupes, rockaways, T carts, etc.; also an assortment of sleighs, fine harness, blankets, and robes, and a few second-hand carriages and buggies in good order and cheap.

FOR SALE—FINE HORSE, HARNESS, and coupe; also top buggy and harness. P. J. HEALEY, 202 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A BLACK BASHAW mare 9 years old, sound and kind; single or double. Can be seen in barn rear of 183 South Peoria-st.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICES—Trotting cutters, one double sleigh, and second-hand top buggies at THOS. H. BROWN'S Novelty Carriage Works, 227 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE GREY EAGLE horse, elegant for buggy, coupe, or delivery; warranted sound; any trial given; also harness and one good stake truck wagon. The whole outfit for $200, or will sell separately. STEIN MFG. CO., Lake-st. and Fifth-av.

WINTER STABLING AND PASTURage—Have just completed my new stables at Barrington, Cook County, Ill., on the C. & N. W. R. R., where excellent care will be given to all horses intrusted to me; grain fed if desired; reasonable rates. Address H. BOEHMER, Barrington, Ill. Refers to R. F. Bedell, 131 South Water-st., Chicago, or E. S. Davis & Co., 110 South Water-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE—RAILroad tickets for furniture, horse, carriage, clothing, printing-press, or other good personals. B 77, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE:
$15,000 stock of first-class stock of general dry goods, doing over $45,000 per year business; fine store-room and best location in town; 35 miles south of Chicago, in Illinois; no old goods or damaged stock and not a dollar of indebtedness; goods bought for cash and at low prices. We want a nice, improved farm in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, Missouri, or Michigan worth $12,000, balance cash or stock on farm. Here is the best chance offered in this country for some one to step into a well established, paying dry-goods trade.
$20,000—Hotel and lot opposite depot in City of Denver, Colo.; rented now for 3 years and rent secured to good tenants; $3,600 per year. Want suburban property near Chicago, vacant or improved.
$16,000—One of the finest farms in Illinois, in Will County, 40 miles south of Chicago and half a mile from depot, 160 acres; fine houses, barns, water, orchards and all tile-drained; every acre under post and board fence; free and clear. Want improved Chicago property.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AS
We are about changing our styles of cases, we will sell what organs we have on hand of present styles at price of second-hand instruments. We have also a number of second-hand organs from $25 to $50 $3 per month until paid. W. W. KIMBALL & CO., Cor. State and Adams.

AT
The warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL & CO., corner State and Adams-sts., can be found a full stock of the following well-known makes of instruments:
Hallet, Davis & Co.'s pianos.
Emerson Co.'s pianos.
W. W. Kimball's pianos.
W. W. Kimball's organs.
Shoninger Co.'s organs.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851—VOSE & SON'S pianos, new improved uprights and squares, are equal to any made; nearly 15,000 now in use; come and get our prices; cash, monthly, or quarterly payments; we have also a fine stock of A. Schaaf & Co. pianos.
A. SCHAAF & CO. PIANOS.
In rosewood and walnut cases, all improvements, elegant styles; prices, $185, $215, and $225; fully guaranteed; terms, six cash and $5 monthly. Open evenings.
A. SCHAAF & CO.'S Warerooms, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONroe-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

STORY & CAMP,
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS FARQUHARSON IS GIVING lessons in painting on plush and velvet; she has a fine assortment of paintings suitable for holiday presents; moleskin velvet for sale. 340 West Monroe.

SCHOOL OF PIANO TECHNIQUE AND music reading, No. 21 Centre-av. Second term begins Tuesday, Nov. 28. Send for circular.

SHORTHAND TAUGHT BY MAIL IN one month. P. PEARSON, 319 Fifth-av., Chicago.

TWO RECENT YALE GRADUATES would like a few evening pupils in any branch, except French. Students prepared for college or college branches taught. Terms moderate. Address S 95, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 78, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 155 and 157 West Monroe.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—KENWOOD: WILL BE at home this afternoon. KENWOOD.

PERSONAL—WANTED ADDRESS OF John Harvey, who left Montreal October 1881. Address McMANUS, 381 Lagauchetiere-st., Montreal.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

AGENCY WANTED—PARTIES DEsirous of establishing an Eastern agency for a first-class business of manufactory will please communicate, giving particulars, to E. G. L., Room 3, 4 Temple-place, Boston, Mass.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Don Macauris, Madeira Island, is at the Tremont.

Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin are at the Grand Pacific.

Mrs. Annie Barchus, of San Francisco, is at the Palmer.

Denman Thompson and Miss Julia Wilson are at the Palmer.

Mayor D. Law, of La Crosse, accompanied by his wife, is at the Tremont.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Palmer, of the Union Square Theatre, New York, are stopping at the Tremont.

Marquis C. D. Augron Pallavicino, accompanied by his tutor, of Turin, Italy, are at the Palmer.

William Young, the author of "The House of Mauprat" and "Pendragon," is at the Palmer.

Mrs. William Pitt Kellogg, wife of the United States Senator from Louisiana, is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. Thomas O. Osborne, Chili, S. A.; G. Watts Bagley, New York; Thomas A. Fletcher, Indianapolis; R. G. Severson and wife, Burlington, Vt.; H. C. Plunkett, Cheyenne, Wyo. T., are at the Leland.

H. H. Grover and A. Anderson, Moline; C. A. Deitz, Omaha; F. O. Edwards, Cheyenne; W. R. Carlin, Jerseyville, Ill.; W. C. Jacus and son, Buffalo; W. M. Patterson, Eureka, Neb.; and Hugo Schuider, Germany, are at the Sherman.

Alex. Kalman, San Francisco; G. K. Barnes, St. Paul; J. McCormick, Hartford; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wilcox, St. Paul; C. H. Baker, Boston; William Barge and family, Dixon; and L. B. Wadleigh, Clinton, Ia., are at the Tremont.

A little over a week ago William Scully, 9 years of age, stole a watch from Albert Hamilton. John Adams, 12 years of age, bought it, knowing it to have been stolen, for 30 cents. Both boys were arrested by Officer Sommers and booked at the armory.

The Rev. W. R. Cowl has had the misfortune to lose his infant son, after a struggle with diphtheria, supplemented with scarlet-fever, lasting three weeks. A large number of friends will sympathize with him and his estimable wife in their sad bereavement. Funeral at 2 o'clock today from the residence, 174 Park avenue.

J. A. Holt, Toronto; C. Benoist, France; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Clark, Winnipeg; A. Sproar, Prince Albert, Can.; D. McLean, Toronto; George Caffe, France; P. H. McLeod and H. V. Payne, Montreal; William Stone, London, England; A. L. Peterson, Glasgow, Scotland; and Lieut.-Col. McLeod and son, Winnipeg, are at the Palmer.

The body of an aged man, apparently about 65 years of age, five feet eight inches tall, with full gray beard and gray hair, slightly bald, and wearing a dark coat and pants, brown calico shirt, and laced shoes, was found in the rear of No. 573 State street yesterday morning and taken to the morgue in the Harrison street patrol-wagon. The cause of death is supposed to be old age, general debility, and exposure. The body was not identified.

M. S. Burrill, Portland, Ore.; Col. E. A. Whitehead, Montreal; G. H. R. Wainright, Winnipeg; James McCartney, Attorney-General of the State, Springfield; Iretas Blood, Manchester, N. H.; James Johnston, Maryhill, Scotland; William D. Baldwin, Washington, D. C.; Dr. W. C. Holmes, Waterbury, Conn.; H. P. Hall, *Globe*, St. Paul; Col. D. C. Houston, U. S. A.; S. D. Caldwell, General Manager Red Line, New York, are at the Grand Pacific.

After lighting a lamp on the first floor of No. 456 South Clark street at half-past 6 o'clock last evening, a little girl dropped the unextinguished match into a cup containing the drippings of a kerosene barrel. A slight explosion occurred and a fire was started that caused an alarm from box No. 68. The flames were quickly extinguished with a stream from a Babcock. The damage is slight. Z. Davidson owned the market, and is insured.

The Industrial Reform Club held its second meeting Sunday afternoon at 106 Randolph street. In the absence of the appointed speaker Mr. George Schilling offered a resolution, which was discussed at length, namely: "*Resolved*, That we suggest to Henry George, Patrick Ford, Michael Davitt, and other Land League reformers, the propriety of forming an International Land League, the seat of war to be in Great Britain." Action on the resolution was postponed till the next meeting.

A gentleman conversant with the affairs of the late firm of Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co., who became disrupted through the defalcations of the senior partner, Mr. Clarke, whose arrest in New York was noted by telegraph a day or two ago, stated to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that the successors of the old firm would likely be able to soon settle the affairs of the defunct firm at about 50 cents on the dollar. The creditors were willing enough to compromise at this rate, and the delay in settlement was occasioned only by an uncertainty as to the firm's ability to pay that amount.

Mr. Washington Porter, of this city, returned yesterday from California, where he has been for more than six months past, and is stopping at the Palmer. Mr. Porter during the season has shipped to his firm in this city 300 car-loads of pears. He says that the grape and the fruit crop generally in California was a failure this year. This was owing to the early setting in of wet weather. The raisin crop is a failure, because of these early rains, which commenced early in October, when they should have held off until about this time. The crop of California dried fruit this year will be exceedingly limited. Other crops, however, were plentiful and good.

At the meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly yesterday a committee of thirteen was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the new building on the Lake-Front and perfect arrangements for its erection. The outstanding bills of the Campaign Committee, amounting to $20, were ordered paid. Richard Powers, of the International Seamen's Union, and M. L. Crawford, of the Assembly, left last night for Cleveland to attend, as delegates, the Trades Union Congress to be held there this week. The compliments of the assembly were tendered to Congressman-elect M. A. Foran, of Cleveland, who was formerly a cooper by trade.

Ira Brown is building six swell-front stone residences on West Jackson street, just west of Lincoln street, with a north frontage. Cleveland & Gay are the architects. Messrs. Pierce & Ware during the past two weeks have closed the following sales: Ninety-year leasehold on the northeast corner of Clark and Monroe streets, $100,000; southwest corner of Forty-seventh street and Lake avenue, 125x200, $15,000; northwest corner of Wabash avenue and Thirty-seventh street, $12,000; 150 feet on Prairie avenue, near Fifty-ninth street, $6,000; 600 feet, with house, on Cornell and Park avenues, Hyde Park, near Fifty-fourth street, $50,000. They have also leased, for Messrs. Keep Bros., 100 feet at the northwest corner of Van Buren and Clark streets, for ninety-nine years, at $8,000 per annum and taxes. They report considerable inquiry during the week for acre property south and southwest, with prospects of a much better market in the near future.

A rabid canine worked up quite an excitement on the West Side yesterday morning. About 10 o'clock as a newsboy was standing at the corner of Fulton and May streets, a dog suddenly sprang at him and catching the little fellow's papers in his mouth pulled them away from him. The brute then ran yelping, snapping, and frothing at the mouth west on Fulton street to the corner of Ann, where it bit a horse, and then turned south on Ann street pursued by an excited mob yelling "Mad dog!" and bombarding the animal with stones and missiles of all descriptions. On Ann street it bit another dog, and then turning west on Lake street it ran to Elizabeth, where it changed its course to the south. At the corner of Randolph street, in front of No. 222 on that thoroughfare, it attacked a little girl, knocking her down, but before it could bite her a gentleman named W. L. Little killed it with a clever shot from his revolver. The police officer who reported the case could not ascertain the name of the little girl.

Andrew Holhofer, at wachmaker and jeweler, doing business at No. 161 East Van Buren street, reports to the police that at fifteen minutes before 11 o'clock Saturday night two men claiming to be employed by the city railway, and desiring to purchase a watch, entered his place. He was showing them some watches when one of them caught sight of a small jeweled timepiece made to wear as a pin, and belonging to "Diamond John," a well-known character about town, and asked to look at it. Mr. Halhofer says he took the watch from the case and handed it to one of them, whereupon both "bolted." He made a fruitless attempt to catch them, and then made his way to the station. He described the men as being about 25 and 20 years of age respectively, the first one with mustache and whiskers of two or three weeks' growth. The second fellow was short and of slight build. The watch was left at his place by the owner two weeks ago to be repaired, and was valued at $500.

A disorderly gang of roughs, among whom were Daniel Skelly, Harry Savage, and Charles Heitz, entered a saloon kept by Max Hactus, at the corner of Twenty-second and Grove streets, yesterday morning and called for drinks. As they were already under the influence of liquor, Hactus refused to serve them, and they made an attempt to help themselves. Hactus objected to this and Savage shot at him without effect. Mrs. Hactus then ran to her husband's assistance, and Savage was knocked down with a club and thrown out of the place after being disarmed. Heitz and Skelly, who had in the meantime gone outside, began demolishing the front windows, breaking in sashes and all, winding up by throwing a coupling-pin through the ruin into the saloon. Desk-Sergeant Kipley, of the Twenty-second Street Station, heard of the row, and managed to arrest Skelly, whom he met on the street. He found Savage at home and in bed, and when he refused to dress himself and accompany the officer the patrol wagon was called and he was transported in his underclothing to the station. Heitz was not found. Savage is charged with assault and malicious mischief, and Skelly with malicious mischief.

Matthew Manhattan, a teamster in the employ of his father and residing at No. 180 Sherman street, is suffering from a dangerous wound in the breast inflicted by Charles Fliesher, who is a prisoner at the armory. Manhattan was standing in front of No. 285 Fifth avenue at half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning with a friend, when Fliesher passed with a companion named Thomas Whitesides, both of them being under the influence of liquor. As they were passing they stumbled against the two young men and words ensued. This eventually resulted in a fight, in which it is alleged that Whitesides held Manhattan while Fliesher stabbed him, the weapon being a dirk-knife and the wound an inch long and quite deep. Other cuts were inflicted about the head, but are of minor consequence. Manhattan's friend, seeing the attack, ran into the street and picked up some stones with which to drive the assailants off, and they ran upon seeing what he was doing. Manhattan was taken home and attended by Dr. Andrews, who says the wound is a very serious one. Fliesher and Whitesides were arrested at the latter's boarding place, No. 271 Fifth avenue, by Officers Granger and McCormick, and locked up on a charge of assault. They were identified by the wounded man. Whitesides told a TRIBUNE reporter that he took no part in the trouble, and that he saw no knife used, Fliesher, he thought, employing his hands only in the fight. Fliesher himself claims that Manhattan struck him first. He is a bartender and has been out of employment for a few days.

The ceremony of blessing the cornerstone of the new French Catholic church of St. Jean Baptiste in Bridgeport was performed yesterday afternoon by Archbishop Feehan. The church is located on Homan street, between Jones and Beers. For the present only the basement will be completed. It is of brick, with stone trimmings, 50x84 feet in dimensions, and will seat about 500 people. The pastor is Father Mevel, who has in his parish some 300 families. He was formerly a missionary in Africa, but for the past two years has been laboring in Chicago. The ceremony began at a quarter to 3 o'clock in the presence of a large throng of spectators and delegations from many of the Catholic societies of the city. First was the blessing of the cross and then the blessing of the corner-stone by the Archbishop, the attendant priests the while chanting appropriate prayers. In the corner-stone was placed the customary tin box containing the facts relating to the establishment of the church, the denominational and daily newspapers, a few coins, etc. These ceremonies were followed by an address in French by Father Coté, who told the people that the church was for them and their children to come and worship in, receive the Sacraments, and be instructed religiously in their own language. Archbishop Feehan followed with a few remarks in English. He encouraged the work that had been begun and hoped they would go ahead and build up the church so that in a year or two he could come and dedicate a beautiful and completed edifice. He spoke of the great work of French Catholics in civilizing the world, and hoped they would all prove true Frenchmen and remain true to their Catholicism.

SIMPSON AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

Billy Simpson, the crooked horse-shark, is again at his old tricks. As reported in Saturday's TRIBUNE, he was arrested Friday for playing the confidence racket on a Granger and resisting an officer. He was immediately bailed out, but was soon after arrested on a warrant sworn out before Justice Holden by Gustav Wallenberg, a Swede, residing at No. 2116 Wabash avenue, who charges Simpson, his wife, and a man named Jacob Dopson with conspiracy to defraud. Wallenberg, who had a horse and buggy for sale, was met by Dopson, who hurried him off to Simpson, claiming that the latter was a wealthy contractor in search of a rig. The old game was then played. Simpson protested that he was ignorant of horseflesh, but finally allowed himself to be beguiled into purchasing the outfit, giving therefore his note for $250 for thirty days. Within a few hours Wallenberg learned the character of the "wealthy contractor," and attempted to get his property back. In accordance with custom it had been put out of sight at once, when Wallenberg swore out the warrant. The list of Simpson's victims is a large one, and if they will all be on hand at Justice Holden's office, No. 3908 State street, at 1 p. m. Tuesday, they may assist their own cause by giving valuable evidence as to the fellow's tricks. Simpson is out on $2,000 bail, furnished by Mr. Lawrence, his attorney.

INTERESTING MORTALITY STATISTICS.

From data furnished by the National Board of Health have been compiled by the *Sanitary Engineer* some interesting statistics on the mortality of the larger cities for the week ending Oct. 28. The death-rate per 1,000 in Chicago for that week was 16.6, as compared with 24.2 for New York, 20.3 for Boston, 18.96 for Philadelphia, 21.8 for Cincinnati, and 46.6 for St. Paul. It is a noticeable fact that the average death-rate of the lake cities was 18.3, as compared with 21.6 for the Eastern cities, 17.9 for the North Atlantic cities, and 21.3 for the river cities. The percentage of deaths of children under 5 years of age to the total deaths is rather high here, the figure being 43.8, as compared with 28.9 in Boston, 35.2 in New York, 29.9 in Philadelphia, 52.2 in Milwaukee, 36.9 in Cincinnati, and 45 in Minneapolis. There were 31 deaths from consumption in Boston, 120 in New York, 45 in Philadelphia, 14 in Chicago, 16 in Cincinnati, and 2 in St. Paul. Diphtheria carried off 10 in Boston, 30 in New York, 23 in Philadelphia, 17 in Chicago, and 3 in Cincinnati. Scarlet-fever was the cause of 1 death in Boston, 5 in New York, 10 in Chicago, and 16 in Cincinnati. In thirty cities in the United States the average death-rate per 1,000 was 20.7; in twenty-eight English cities it was 20.4; in eight towns in Scotland, 19.7; in sixteen towns in Ireland, 22.3; and in 164 towns in Germany, 22.7.

THE LIFE WORK OF KARL HEINZEN.

The Liberal League last night listened to an interesting paper on the "Character and Life-Work of Karl Heinzen," by Mr. George Schumm, one of the editors of the *Alliance*. He said as an exile from Germany Karl Heinzen spent the last thirty years of his life in this country. Than he no one ever loved the land of his adoption better, or had the welfare of the American Republic more at heart; than he no one ever gave its political development more thought and attention. In sketching his life, the speaker said he had two objects: To unfold an example of lofty heroism and indicate what sort of influence the German element is likely exert in this country. Karl Heinzen was born Feb. 22, 1809, near Cologne, and went through the usual schooling of German boys. In the University of Bonn he was one of the wildest students and fought more than one duel. For a speech against the faculty he was expelled and went as a soldier to the East Indies. Returning in six month he married and entered the Prussian civil service. After eight years he resigned and published a book on the Prussian bureaucracy, which was seized by the police, and he was obliged to seek safety in flight. In Switzerland he published pamphlet after pamphlet and smuggled them into Germany until the Princes were beside themselves with wrath and demanded his expulsion from Switzerland. He was obliged to go, and set sail for America, but returned to assist in the incipient revolution in 1848. This failing, he returned to America and spent the remainder of his life here, taking a deep interest in the anti-slavery agitation, woman suffrage, and many other questions which have agitated this country. In the discussion which followed one speaker made Heinzen the peer of Lincoln, another called him a literary tramp, and others confessed that they had never heard of him before, but were glad to know that such a person had lived.

SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS IN DAKOTA.

About twenty ex-soldiers and sailors met Sunday afternoon in Room 22, 156 Washington street, and discussed the subject of taking homesteads in Dakota. It was regretted that discharged soldiers had no practical advantages over other citizens in locating Government land, and several suggestions were made for amendments to existing laws. One was that a soldier ought to be given full title to 160 acres of land without being required to settle upon it. It was stated that a bill for that purpose had been defeated in Congress on the ground that soldiers would then dispose of their claim, and the land would speedily fall into the hands of speculators. One suggestion to remedy this was to allow the soldiers five years to settle upon the land after filing their claim, and another suggestion was to allow them fifteen years before giving them full title. This would prevent them from disposing of their land, and at the same time would give them or their children the benefits of the settlements and improvements in the locality. Nearly all present expressed a desire to locate land in Dakota under existing laws if nothing better could be had. A temporary organization was effected, with Robert Beckington President, and C. H. Daley Secretary, and a committee was appointed to secure a hall and fix a time for a general meeting, when a committee will be appointed to go to Dakota and locate claims by proxy for those soldiers and sailors who desire to settle upon them within six months. One gentleman said he understood there was considerable good timber land in Wisconsin and Michigan yet in the hands of the Government, and he thought a committee ought to be appointed to see if it was not subject to location. Others thought that poor soldiers would stand a better chance of making a living on the agricultural land of Dakota than on timber land, however valuable. After much interested discussion, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Committee on Hall.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at No. 206 Blue Island avenue of the supporters of Capt. Finerty, which had for its object the continuance of the organization which elected him. There were about 150 present, who came on invitations. The meeting was enthusiastic and evidently determined to carry out the objects for which it was called. Capt. Coan, of the lumber police, was the first speaker. He declared for the new organization on the ground that it would be instrumental in defeating such bosses as Hildreth and Cullerton. He was a Democrat, but wished to see the party redeemed from all bossism and machine politics. Mr. John Comisky delivered a ringing speech in which he advocated the perpetuation of the present organization. He was a Democrat and believed in the principles of the Democratic party, but he would not support the bastard Democracy forced on the party by the thieves, gamblers, and outlaws who had secured control of the organization. He believed that the majority of those present really wished to continue their affiliations with the Democratic party, but they also wished that the party should be relieved from all incumbrances. Mr. Patrick Rafferty advocated a complete system of precinct organization. Mr. James O'Neill did not believe that a new party should be organized on the eve of a Democratic success, but he withdrew his objection on receiving the explanation from Mr. Rafferty that the new movement was intended solely for the defeat of bosses and the purification of the Democratic party by insisting on clean nominations. The conclusion of the debate was the appointment of a committee on organization, who are to revise the present organization and report a platform and constitution at a future meeting.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

For some time past the Hyde Park police have been keeping close watch over a number of gamblers who have been running a quiet game in the north end of Hyde Park, just outside of the city limits. The crowd have moved from place to place in search of a location which would suit their fancy, and carefully ordering their ways in such a manner that the police should have no pretext for running them in. Within a few days, however, they succeeded in getting quarters which exactly suited them in the rear of Holmes' saloon, 3001 Cottage Grove avenue.

The room was fitted up with blinds and partitions so that not a single ray of light should give the game away. The centre of the room, moreover, was on the line which separates Chicago and Hyde Park, and by rushing to one side or the other as occasion demanded the crowd evidently expected to be able to escape the clutches of the law should the room be raided. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Capt. Hunt and five officers suddenly sprang into the room from the Chicago side and captured the crowd, who happened at the time to be on the Hyde Park side. Seven men were in the room, and faro and poker were in full blast. The officers allowed the men to settle up their scores, and after securing an armful of "tools," including a faro layout, chips, etc., took the whole crowd to the Hyde Park Jail, where they gave the following names: Capt. A. Burt, George Ryerson, E. F. Brooks, W. Hodge, D. McTavish, Thomas Henderson, and John Johnson. The police say that Burt is the proprietor. The men were admitted to bail in the sum of $110 each. The case is set for today at the Village-Hall. Rumor says that several high-toned young chaps left just in time to escape the raid, and that one or more of them will be brought up on special warrant with the rest. The police managed the affair in excellent shape and are deserving of considerable credit. It should be stated that the saloonkeeper, Holmes, had nothing to do with the game. A. Bickman owns the building, and Holmes rents only the front portion.

The Mendelssohn Club of Hyde Park will give the first concert of the season Tuesday, Nov. 21. Miss Agnes Ingersoll, Miss Mae Laws-St. John, Mr. William Lewis, Mr. Webster Norcross, and others will assist the club.

The new South Park green-house, about half a mile to the south of the old one, is now filled with the flowers and plants taken from the South Parks. It is entirely completed, and works to the satisfaction of the gardeners.

LAKE.

The Rev. Father Flannigan, pastor of St. Ann's Church, at the conclusion of the present festival contemplates converting the sanctuary into a model place of worship. Among a series of improvements will be a superb pipe-organ of first-class make and inferior to none in Chicago. The stations of the Cross, painted by the Rev. M. Fauquart, of New York, at a cost of $700, will adorn the walls. A massive tower seventy-five feet high and composed of slate and stone will surmount the church and add considerably to its appearance. When completed the edifice will have no equal in the suburbs.

The condition of Halsted street from Thirty-ninth to Forty-third has on sundry occasions caused great difficulty to teamsters. A few days ago at Thirty-ninth street a load of valuable merchandise was emptied into the street from one of Armour's wagons, caused by the wheels sinking into a hole a foot and a half in depth. Yesterday a buggy was overturned at the same place, the occupants being thrown into the mire. Unless the Board of Trustees take some steps to remedy the evil a suit for damages will most likely occur. Cinders have proven expensive and entirely useless, and should be dispensed with. What is wanted is a heavy layer of stone, which should be placed in position at once.

Simon, the Forty-first street clothier who made a vigorous attempt to kill his wife last week with a broken bottle, and whose trial was set for last Friday, has failed to show up, and, it is said, has gone to Texas. He was fined $50, however, and should he return in the near future will go to the bridwell, or else settle.

Thomas Latham, who broke James Seidel's jaw-bone while in a fight on Forty-third street last Tuesday night, was released yesterday on furnishing a $400 bond.

E. O. Hunter, Cashier of the Transit House, is again confined to his room, suffering from a pulmonary complaint.

PULLMAN.

The fair which has been in progress during the past week was closed Saturday night by a contest between George Gillespie and Mr. Ellwood as to which was the most popular man. It ended in Mr. Gillespie being the winner. The fair was a most successful one to the church.

The organ in the new church is finished, and its performance is entirely satisfactory. The bellows are run by water-power, connection being made with one of the water-mains.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

E. W. Patterson, John C. Derurex, Marcus Ferguson, William McKinney, Dick Doherty, and D. J. Bradley were suddenly surprised while playing poker and faro in a room at the corner of Commercial avenue and Ninety-first street about 9 o'clock last evening by Capt. Hunt and five officers. They were arrested and taken to jail, but gave bail each in the sum of $20 for appearance. Besides the prisoners captured were a lot of cards, chips, etc.

CUMMINGS.

The new Dauk patent puddling furnaces in the Calumet Iron and Steel Mills, which have been in course of construction for several months, are receiving the finishing touches and will be started up this week.

Work has been begun upon the new canal between the Calumet River and Calumet Lake.

THE BELL TELEPHONE.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 18.—The argument in the United States Court in the case against John J. Ghegan for infringement of the Bell Telephone patent came to an unexpected close today by the withdrawal of all opposition on the part of the defense to the motion for a preliminary injunction. The court then directed a preliminary injunction issue, and that the defendant be restrained from further infringement of its patent till otherwise ordered.

How to Cook Beefsteak.

New York Evening Post.

It requires courage in the light of our knowledge and almost daily experience for one to assert that there is no reason why every beefsteak that is put on the table should not, so far as cooking is concerned, approach the ideal steak. "Subscriber" writes from far Louisiana to know how his cook may be instructed to give him a good beefsteak. A member of my own family has brought the cooking of this article of food to what we consider perfection. The first requirement is not so much a tender and juicy steak, though this is always to be devoutly desired, but a glowing bed of coals, a wire gridiron—a stout one, with good sized wires—a double one, so that you can turn the steak without touching it. The steak should not be pounded—only in extreme cases, when it is cut too thick and is "stringy." Attempt nothing else when cooking the steak; have everything else ready for the table; the potatoes and vegetables all in their respective dishes in the warming-closet or oven, with the door left open a little way. From ten minutes onward is needed to cook the steak. The time must depend on the size, and you can easily tell by the color of the gravy which runs from the steak, when gently pressed with a knife, as to its condition. If the master of the house likes it "rare done," when there is a suspicion of brown gravy with the red it will be safe to infer that it is done enough for him; if, as is generally the case, the next stage is the favorite one, remove the steak from the gridiron the instant the gravy is wholly of a light brown. Remove it to a hot platter, pepper and salt to suit your taste, put on small lumps of butter, and then for two brief moments cover it with a hot plate, the two moments being sufficient to carry it to the table. One absolutely essential factor in the preparation of good beefsteak is that it must be served at once. If "Subscriber" can impress it upon his cook that she is not to let the steak stand and steam while she is doing other things, he will be likely to receive his reward for so doing. If he can inspire his cook with a desire to excel, if he can induce her to believe that it is worth while to take pains, he will do an even more important work than to produce a delicious steak. I often think that a good cook must belong to one or two orders—she must be a Christian of great conscientiousness, or a person of abundant culture, whose sole delight is to do well and with thought whatever is undertaken.

THE EXPOSITION.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—A 6 Per Cent Dividend Declared.

Interesting Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer—The Season's Work.

Proposed Electric and Railroad Material Exhibition in the Spring.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Inter-State Exposition Company of Chicago took place Saturday afternoon at the Exposition Building at 2 o'clock. At 1 o'clock the Board of Directors held a meeting at which a dividend of 6 per cent was declared on the capital stock. At the general meeting Treasurer Pearce presented his annual report, which was as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last statement		$23,784.24
Railroad ticket account, 1881		1,468.50
Ticket sales		91,665.40
Elevator (gross receipts)		2,437.80
Permits		7,201.50
Restaurant		2,109.12
Catalogs, sales, art department		2,457.60
Cloak room		865.75
Rental		10,851.72
Sundries		678.43
Total		$148,527.06

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Secretary's warrants, audited	$105,619.35	
Old dividends	89.88	
		$105,709.23
Balance on hand		$42,817.73
Amount of railroad ticket account, 1882, uncollected		$1,538.00

SECRETARY REYNOLDS

then presented his report, which is as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The present report, covering the period commencing Nov. 12, 1881, and ending Nov. 15, 1882, is respectfully submitted:

Warrants countersigned by the Auditor have been drawn upon the Treasurer for the sum of $105,619.35. The original bills, approved and receipted, upon which these warrants were issued, as also a receipted voucher for each approved for payment by the Auditor are on file in the Secretary's office ready for your examination.

The general objects for which these disbursements were made I have classified as follows:

Construction	$ 750.00
Repairs	28,571.51
Labor	25,331.38
Printing and advertising	10,612.00
Personal property	4,281.14
Expense	17,225.18
Insurance	3,877.30
Dividend (6 per cent) declared Nov. 11, 1881	14,097.84
Total	$105,619.35

Of this total there was expended:

Current expenses of art department	$7,814.79
Permanent improvement of art halls, about	5,000.00
Mechanical department	4,729.57

Exclusive of capital stock the outstanding liabilities, so far as known or believed to exist, are as follows:

Returning pictures, about	$ 300.00
Ohio Central Railroad Company, for coal	2,350.00
Smoke consumer	165.00
Pay-roll	82.20
Sundry small bills	65.00
	$ 2,962.20
Cash balance in hands of Treasurer, as per his report of this day	42,817.73
Uncollected	1,538.00
Assets in cash and accounts	$44,355.73
Outstanding liabilities	2,962.20
Net	$41,393.53

The capital stock account is:

		Shares.
Represented by certificates of full shares		2,414
Pepresented by fractional scrip	81	14.100
Undistributed	4	86.100
Total number shares—$100 each		2,500

The number of shareholders is 515, being an increase of thirteen since my last report.

The character and purpose of this organization, together with its peculiar relation to the city and country, have prevented its capital stock from becoming in any proper sense a "speculative" stock. It never has been, and in the very nature of the conditions of its existence never can become an organization whose chief object is to make large profits upon investments in its stock. Except a very moderate interest upon their capital the earnings will necessarily be employed from year to year in improving the accommodations and in making our exhibitions of the products of industry, science, and art worthy of this city and country, and the shareholders will doubtless continue in the future, as they have in the past, to receive only as all others receive the benefits which come equally to every citizen of Chicago who is prepared to avail himself of the opportunities it affords. During the long and severe financial depression which came upon us just as the first Exposition opened in 1873, the number of the original shareholders was somewhat diminished, but a large majority of the stock has remained at all times in the hands of the original subscribers, and for several years past, as the annual reports show, no effort has been made to accumulate large blocks of the stock in few hands. The number of shareholders is steadily increasing under the policy of admitting them to the annual exhibitions free of charge, in connection with the

LOW PREVAILING PRICE OF SHARES.

During the early spring the south half of the building was occupied for one week by the National Musical Festival Association and for five weeks of the summer following by the Theodore Thomas orchestra for musical entertainments. The north half is now occupied by the Illinois State Board of Agriculture in conducting the fifth annual Chicago Fat-Stock Show, an enterprise, by the way, not approached in magnitude or importance by any of its class in the world except the great Smithfield in London, now nearly a century old, and second only to the Exposition itself in the benefit which its prosperous continuance will surely confer upon the business of this city.

As the preceding statement of disbursements shows, $28,571.50 have been expended on repairs. A part only of the work mentioned in my last report as necessary has been done and further repairs and improvements are pressing.

The main outside walls between the projections and, except the art halls, entirely around the building need new foundations, which should be supplied at once.

The sections of new tin roof placed on the lean-to, between the projections on the Michigan-avenue front, have demonstrated the necessity for extending that material around the entire building and including Agricultural Hall.

The reconstruction and enlargement of the restaurant to meet the wants of the visiting public at the Exposition is believed to be imperatively necessary.

The south half of the floor of the main building will not remain in a safe condition much longer, and it does not seem wise to take the chances of longer delay in renewing it.

The inside of the building needs calcimining about the gallery throughout.

An increase of steam-power must be provided for by the purchase of more boilers—probably two. During the last Exposition the demand for steam was some 100-horse power in excess of a safe estimate of the capacity of the boilers. So that, aside from any consideration of danger, it is not economical to overtax the boilers to such an extent, and besides, the demand for power is likely to be increased rather than diminished in future exhibitions.

The foregoing list includes nothing which is not regarded as absolutely necessary to be attended to at an early day, and, in the judgment of those familiar with the requirements and probable cost of each item, it seems safe to say that the aggregate cost of these repairs and improvements will not be less than $61,000.

Besides the foregoing, some of the present Executive Committee think that the organization should purchase the passenger elevator, and that the conservatory should be enlarged and improved whenever the condition of the treasury will justify the needful expenditure.

The late exhibition opened Wednesday evening, Sept. 6, and closed Saturday evening, Oct. 21. The number of exhibitors in all departments was about 750. The whole number of paid admissions was 377,978, not including exhibitors and employés holding season tickets, being an excess of 102,044 of paid admissions over last year.

The entire ticket sales were as follows:

Adults, 25 cents each	338,745
Children, 15 cents each	39,231
Exhibitors, $3 each	467
Employés, $2 each	616
	379,059

Average daily paid attendance, forty days, 9,475.

Eighteen railway companies and one steamboat line sold tickets to the Exposition to excursionists, and following is a list of the roads with the number of such tickets sold by each and collected at the doors. While these figures do not by any means represent the number of visitors coming to the Exposition over these roads, they perhaps furnish an interesting indication of the comparative number transported by each line and the district from which the attendance was drawn:

Chicago & Northwestern Railway	11,939
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	5,280
Michigan Central	5,009
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	4,963
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	4,888
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis	3,967
Illinois Central	3,073
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	2,977
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	2,910
Chicago & Grand Trunk	1,417
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	1,171
Chicago & Iowa	982
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	562
Burlington & Cedar Rapids	290
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western	70
Wisconsin Central	20
Chicago & Western Michigan	12
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	8
Goodrich Transportation Company	122
Total	49,669

Being an increase of 16,928 over last year.

THE ART DEPARTMENT.

It must be apparent to the most casual observer that to obtain a collection of meritorious works of art for exhibition annually, sufficient to fill our large galleries, changing the material entirely from year to year, is a most delicate, difficult, and responsible task. Yet it has been accomplished without any conspicuous failure, though with varying merit, every year of the last ten. Under all circumstances the good faith of this organization in its intercourse with the fortunate owners of the valuable examples, which have been intrusted to our care, has been maintained, and the most scrupulous solicitude has guarded the treasures until they were safely retured or disposed of. The collection of the current year embraced 307 oil-paintings, 154 water-colors, and 301 specimens of etchings and engravings, the last being selections from the material owned by Mr. James L. Clayhorn, of Philadelphia, and illustrating more completely than any other series ever before placed on public exhibition in this country the rise and progress of the engraver's art from its earliest down to the present day. In other respects, also, the galleries are believed to have been up to as high a standard as can be hoped for in exhibitions of a temporary character. The amount properly chargeable to the current expenses of the department for the year is $7,814.79, from which should be deducted the sum derived from the sale of catalogs, $2,457.60.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

The display in this department was more than usually interesting, large, and valuable. As already stated, the demand for power was beyond the supply provided, and which in any previous exhibition would have been ample. The most important and entirely new feature was the competition between the manufacturers of electric light, but the department was fairly well supplied with general machinery and processes of manufacture, affording at once a most attractive and instructive study for visitors.

In the departments of natural history, textile fabrics, furniture, household and personal ornaments, many of the exhibits were of the very highest class, seldom, if ever, surpassed at any public exhibition.

Creditable throughout, having an average daily attendance of at least 10,000 visitors, it is not remarkable that exhibitors and visitors alike were entirely satisfied, and more than usually decided in their expressions of approval.

FOR THE COMING YEAR

the question of holding a special exhibition during the early spring may be presented, the leading features being the products of all manufacturers directly related to railways and to the generation and utilization of electricity. The entire building would undoubtedly be required for such a display as is contemplated, so that it is not practicable to connect it with our regular fall exhibition. With suitable arrangements there is certainly no apparent cause to apprehend a failure in any respect. The occasion might be welcomed by the manufacturers and by those who consume the products, while such a display would probably command the attention of the whole country, as well by its many attractive novelties as by the great popular interests it is designed to serve.

As to our own Exposition of the coming year, the applications already on file, the verbal assurances of intending exhibitors, and all other indications give the best possible reasons to expect it to be a worthy successor of the one just closed. And, in regard to the farther future, the ten entirely successful exhibitions which have been held should be a reliable guarantee of permanent satisfactory results.

The annual election for a new Board of Directors and for officers for the ensuing year will take place on Saturday afternoon next.

THE COURTS.

Unhappy Couples Seeking Relief via Divorce.

Louis Furlong filed a bill for divorce Saturday from Mary Furlong, charging her with desertion.

Rose Ann Lynch asked for a decree against Patrick Lynch for the same cause.

Charles H. Hayes also asked for a divorce from Alice J. Hayes and Edward Wight from Mary Louise Wight on the same ground.

Judge Tuley granted a decree of divorce to Frederick Bremer from Sophia Bremer on the ground of desertion.

Judge Moran granted a divorce to Jennie M. Green from Willis A. Green for the same cause.

United States Courts.

William A. Porter, as trustee, commenced six ejectment suits Saturday against the following parties to recover possession of certain lots in the vicinity of Jefferson and Twenty-second streets: William Henderson, Arnold Mollethor, Jacob Killens, Andrew Mansfield, Edward McCormick and Lizzie McCormick, Hubert Bohlman, James Martin, and Thomas Winfield.

State Courts.

Thomas E. Balding began a replevin suit Saturday against William T. Palmer, Matilda C. and John F. Eberhart, A. W. Eckert, and E. W. Becker to recover the furniture and crockery of the Norwood Park House at Norwood Park, valued at $1,500.

James Mathers & Son sued Edward P. Rice and Charles W. Palmer for $1,000 and W. H. Rice and C. G. Kirchoff for a like amount.

Levi Fletcher brought suit for $1,000 against the Travelers' Insurance Company.

Christian Rasmussen commenced an action in trespass against L. N. Schmidt and P. Peterson to recover $10,000 damages.

A suit was begun a few days ago in the Circuit Court, but suppressed at the time for service, by Frederick W. Howard against Henry S. Austin, M. S. Baldwin, Henry Watson, and others, asking for an injunction and an accounting. The complainant says he owned about 63,000 acres of land in Emanuel and Johnson Counties, Georgia, incumbered for $40,050, and employed Austin to sell the land for him. Austin, however, as is claimed, conspired with Baldwin, the mortgagee, and others, to cheat him out of the land by selling a half interest to Henry Watson for $7,500 and the other half for $3,000 cash and $22,000 in notes. Two of the six notes are in the possession of the Traders' Bank of Chicago, and he asks that the pretended sales be set aside and that the defendants may be restrained from disposing of the above mentioned notes, and that an accounting may be had. A temporary injunction was issued by Judge Tuley.

Edward Neale commenced an action in trespass against the City of Chicago, laying damages at $5,000.

Julia M. Lonergan began a suit against James R., Daniel, and Eliza Hendricks, and Benjamin Hendricks to recover $5,000 damages for ejecting her from the house No. 100 Walnut street and injuring her and her property.

Eliza Fell commenced an action in trespass against John H. Cofer, to recover $20,000 for alleged breach of marriage.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 547, 576, 578, 580, 581, 583, 585, and 589. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call 7,680, 7,692, 7,712, 7,728, and 7,732. No. 7,656. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call 6,826, 6,838, 6,852, 6,760, 6,864. No. case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call 349½ and 350½. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—Preliminary call 276 to 325, inclusive. Trial call 240, 246, 261, 266, 267, 268, 269, 272. No. 259, Harland vs. Sexton, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Trial call 413, 419, 422, 425, 426, 427. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions. Call Tuesday 32, 33, 36, 37, 30. No. 31, North vs. Douglas, on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 511, 513, 514, 515, 516, and 585.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 161 and 165.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Lake View special assessments No. 138 and term No. 763. Call—Nos. 846, 847, 853, 854, 857, 858, and 860.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE WILLIAMSON—C. C. Corbin vs. John F. Merrill; verdict, $1,206, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BARNUM—C. H. Walker et al. vs. James Goggin, $5,410.85.

FREE RELIGION.

The Free Religious Association will hold a convention at Hershey Music-Hall Thursday evening and Friday. Following is the program of exercises:

Thursday, 8 p. m.—(1) Address of welcome by the Hon. Henry Booth, of Chicago. (2) Opening address by the President of the association, William J. Potter, New Bedford, Mass.; subject: "The Principles and Aims of Free Religion." (3) Brief statement by the Secretary concerning the Free Religious Association and its work. (4) Address by C. D. B. Mills, Syracuse, N. Y.

Friday, 10 a. m.—(1) Opening address by Frederic A. Hinckley, Providence, R. I.; subject: "The Unwritten Creed of the Coming Religion." (2) Address by the Rev. Rowland Connor, Saginaw, Mich.; subject: "The Coming Church."

2 p. m.—(1) Address by Anna Garlin Spencer, Florence, Mass.; subject: "The Relation of Free Religion to Reforms and Charities." (2) Address by Rabbi E. G. Hirsch, of Chicago.

8 p. m.—(1) Opening address by the Rev. Minot J. Savage, Boston, Mass.; subject: "The Change of Front of the Universe." (2) Other addresses.

All the papers and addresses will be followed by such discussions as time will permit.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1. Depot, 52 and 94 Lake street.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

Those new style colored chairs at Wakefield Rattan Co.'s, 260 Wabash, are the latest.

JOSEPH COOK.

His Lecture on the "Religious Signs of the Times" at Farwell Hall.

A Densely-Packed House Greets the Philosopher, Traveler, and Preacher.

What Christianity Has Done and Is Doing for Human Welfare.

Farwell Hall was entirely filled yesterday afternoon, the occasion being a lecture by the Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, who has just returned to this country from a trip around the world. A number of city clergymen occupied the platform, side by side with the choir. Mr. T. W. Harvey presided.

Mr. Cook opened with prayer. He prayed for the deliverance of Chicago from avarice, sensuality, deception, and every kind of wickedness. He prayed that the kingdom might come and God's will be done in politics, in the newspaper press, in schools, and in business, and especially among the floating population. Also that the Almighty would shut up all places of temptation, and that men might fill themselves with certainties and not with mere guesses at religious truth. The congregation sang "Pass me not, O gentle Savior," and the Rev. Mr. Marsh read from the tenth chapter of St. Luke's Gospel. "Come every soul" was sung, and the Rev. Arthur Little led in prayer. The congregation then joined in "I will sing of my Redeemer."

Mr. Cook took for his subject "The Religious Signs of the Times." He said that Chicago was the most busy, audacious, and unrelenting in its devotion to secular affairs of the 120 cities which he had visited. Its press, from its geographical situation, was bound to become the leader of the world, and the business of Chicago, situated as it was in the great and populous Mississippi Valley, must attain to a wonderful growth. But all the waters of the great lakes could not wipe out the sin if Chicago neglected its work of stemming the tide of infidelity and suppressing sensualism and corruption, public and private. The world judged of typical America by Chicago, and fifty millions of Americans watched its progress and triumphed in its success. Chicago thought well of itself and the world

THOUGHT WELL OF CHICAGO,

but the question to consider was what God thought of it. The only man fitted for the duties of an American citizen was the man whose soul was filled with religious certainties and not with guesses.

The speaker divided the signs of the times into three headings—personal, national, and cosmopolitan. Future generations would see Chicago the size of London. In the forty-five years of man's active life he had 135,000 working hours at his command, and to qualify himself for citizenship hereafter he must use these hours to fit himself for citizenship here. Since the speaker's departure from this country Garfield, Emerson, Carlyle, "George Eliot," Beaconsfield, Darwin, and others well known had gone, and all must follow. Men must act in this world in view of the eternal future. God was their abiding-place, and they could not find peace even in Heaven if they loved what He hated and hated what He loved. Without deliverance from the love of sin and the guilt of it highest Heaven would be deepest Hell. There must be a Hell if there was a Heaven. No Gehenna, it was said, then no Heaven. If there was not a consuming fire in God then there was no infinite love in Him. Nature herself said that "now is the accepted time," and it is a self-evident truth that there can be but one final permanence and one term of probation. The Bible settled what that probation was. Men would all appear before the judgment-seat of God, not at the close of an intermediate state, but at the close of this life. This point was settled by the Bible, and in what men call orthodox style. Salvation was by faith in the atoning power of the Savior. Infidel systems of thought gave nothing to satisfy men's consciences. Thomas Paine's works and the published chatter of atheists on either side of the ocean was no shield against God's wrath. There was but one book that could do that—the Bible. The speaker repudiated any religion that had not in it the fullest belief in the new birth and the atonement. Those religions, commonly called unevangelical, which excluded or ignored these doctrines, lacked intellectual seriousness. Young men should not build upon the shifting sands of dissension and differences about non-essentials, but upon the bed-rock of belief in the new birth of the soul and in the atoning power of Christ. Religion based on these self-evident truths was as indisputably a piece of science as the multiplication table.

AS TO THE NATIONAL SIGNS

of the times, the speaker said that the proportion of evangelical church members had increased from one in fifteen in the year 1800 to one in five in the present year of grace. There were 10,000,000 baptized persons in the United States, excluding the 6,000,000 Romanists. A Romanist might be a Christian, but Romanism was not Christianity. America had done an immense work for missions. It was true that there had been a falling off since Puritan times in the respect for the Sabbath. "Free whisky and no Sunday" had become almost a creed in some of the States. He thanked God that the independent platform could never be intimidated by the scowls of the press or of politicians. [Applause.] The old Puritans had no Sunday-schools and no temperance societies. Modern Judases did not go out and hang themselves, and, worse than that, the people did not go out and hang them. [Laughter.]

The manifestations of applause and the laughter which followed the delivery of some of Mr. Cook's epigrammatic sentences made it necessary for him to reprove the frivolous and light-minded, and to remind them that he was speaking on the Sabbath and in a place which for the nonce was sacred.

Resuming his discourse he said that American college Presidents and Professors were, with hardly an exception, Christians. He ran over the names of McCosh, Porter, Hopkins, Seelye, Fairchild, and others to support this assertion. Christianity founded the common-school system on the rocky soil of New England, and had abolished slavery. What had the 150 infidel leagues with their long-haired men and short-haired women done? Petitioned Congress for the repeal of the United States postal-laws prohibiting the distribution of obscene writings and instruments of vice. That petition could not be sworn out of existence, and it preserved, as a fly in amber, the name of the foremost infidel orator and lecturer in the United States. True, he had begged off, and he should be treated as a beggar. [Laughter.] The speaker had nothing against the private life of Col. Ingersoll, who was said to be an affectionate husband and father. But, though he had declared that he, an ignorant man, knowing nothing of the law [laughter]—had declared that he signed the petition under a misapprehension, yet the majority of the liberal leagues still demanded freedom of the mails for the distribution of these obscene publications. It was impossible to discuss in public the atrocities carried on under the mantle of the liberal leagues.

MR. COOK WENT ON TO TELL

how he exposed the record of D. M. Bennett, the New York infidel editor, while lecturing in Bombay, and how Bennett came to his lecture with a horsewhip which he did not use. He said that contemporaneously with the appearance of Bennett in Bombay there were distributed advertisements of obscene literature. Only south of the Tweed could the atheist Bradlaugh get a hearing, and if infidelity dared to be as frank in England and the United States as it was in France everybody would see what it meant. French atheism declared that the beginning of wisdom was the hatred of God, and the logical implication of atheism was the deification of the body and of the gratification of passion. Female seminaries in the United States dared not publish catalogs of their pupils for fear that the ghouls of infidelity would use the post-office to carry pollution into the minds of innocent girls. Mr. Cook said he was responsible for every word he uttered, and then went on to say that atheism and materialism gravitated naturally to free love. Shake apart the husks and the viper would fall out. Ingersoll had done nothing but rehearse Thomas Paine's arguments and was not even abreast of the times in the infidel camp. The speaker could not believe that he was sincere in his attacks on Christianity, and believed that it would be ridiculous to attempt to answer such frivolous talk. Ingersoll was in a muddle, and had begun to doubt his own doubts. Atheism was a creed infinitly ridiculous, and ninety-eight out of a hundred of the most prominent thinkers of the day were believers in a personal God and friendly to Christianity. Thomas Paine had become the scorn of learned infidels; and there was not a complete edition of Theodore Parker's works in all New England. Boston had three times attempted

TO FOUND A NEW RELIGION,

and each attempt was now a last year's bird's nest. Dr. Hall in New York could take up a $10,000 collection in ten minutes, and Phillips Brooks could get $5,000 in half that time. These facts did not get into the newspapers, although they would give two columns of fine type to an infidel lecture. There was not enough money in all the liberal leagues to build one city church.

Mr. Cook regarded the outlook for Christianity in the United States as more encouraging than in any other country of the world. He closed with a brief review of the cosmopolitan signs of the times, showing that in the last 100 years Christianity had gained as much as during the previous eighteen centuries, while its quality had not deteriorated. This was not a guess, but a mathematical fact. It was a fulfillment of prophecy. The progress of missions was wonderful, and before the end of the present century it would be within the power of the Christian Church to place a Bible in the hands of every inhabitant of the globe. Robert Ingersoll had not been through more forms of doubt than the speaker, who was educated in a Universalist university, and lived when young in a Unitarian family, but, thank God, he did not crystallize in his teens. [Laughter.] Strauss had been outgrown in Germany, and his mythical theory as to the Gospels vanished. Learned infidels now acknowledge that the New Testament can be traced back to the year 60 A. D. or earlier. Within twenty years of the death of Christ there were bands of Christians in every part of the Roman Empire, and there was no accounting for the start of this mighty tidal wave of Christianity except by granting the historic accuracy of the supernatural facts detailed in the four Gospels. All over the world today the tide is setting toward evangelistic Christianity, and its best defense comes from what was once rationalistic Germany.

In conclusion Mr. Cook summarized his personal faith by quoting a poem expressive of belief in a personal God, an eternal life, and salvation by virtue of the atonement. The singing of the Doxology concluded the services.

THE KENTUCKY WHISKY-TAX CASE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 18.—An informal meeting of the members of the Kentucky Distillers' Association was held here tonight to take action on the decision of the Court of Appeals on the tax question. The meeting was secret, but one of the members gives the following to the press: "We simply discussed in an informal way the course to be pursued in bringing the whole subject before the Supreme Court of the United States. There is no intention, nor will there be any attempt made, to evade any tax. The whole business sums itself up in one simple fact—that the distillers of Kentucky do not propose to pay other people's taxes, or, to put it another way, we do not propose to pay taxes on whisky belonging to other people left in our custody, when they, in their own States, have paid taxes on the same property. We do not intend to resist any proper and legitimate tax, and it may be relied upon that the distillers who have paid their own tax will not, without a decidedly bitter contest, pay that of other people. We have every reason to think the Supreme Court of the United States will take an entirely different view of the matter. We are not entering upon a contest with the courts of this State. We simply propose to bring the whole subject before the highest tribunal in the land. It will not be taken there in the form of an appeal, but on an entirely original basis."

A formal meeting will soon be held and definit steps arranged.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 18.—William H. Brooks, car inspector for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, while crossing the track was run over and killed.

"Golden Medical Discovery" (words registered as a trade-mark) cures all humors from the pimple or eruption to great virulent eating ulcers.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS—In Lake View, on the morning of Nov. 19, to the wife of Frank Andrews, a boy.

DEATHS.

COWL—At 174 Park-av., Nov. 18, at 11 o'clock p. m., Fred Girard, infant son of the Rev. W. R. and Ada Cowl, aged 6 months and 13 days.

Funeral from the house at 2 o'clock Monday, by carriages to Graceland.

WILD—Funeral of Fred J. Wild, from 283 Twenty-ninth-st., at 2 p. m. to-day. Carriages to Oakwoods.

SAMME—Nov. 19, Charlotte, beloved wife of Fred Samme, and mother of Mrs. William Boldenweck, aged 65 years and 6 months.

Funeral Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, corner of Halsted and School-sts., Lake View, by carriages to Graceland Cemetery.

TAYLOR—Nov. 19, of acute congestion of the brain, infant daughter of Dr. G. O. and Augusta Taylor.

Funeral services at residence, 1330 Oakland-boulevard, at 12 o'clock Tuesday, 21st inst.

THOMPSON—Nov. 19, at the residence of his son, C. W. Thompson Jr., Charles W. Thompson, aged 84 years.

Private funeral at house Monday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Lowell, Mass., Dayton, O., and St. Paul papers please copy.

NESBITT—John, youngest son of George and Ann Nesbitt, aged 20 years and 9 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 88 State-st., Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, Nov. 21, 1882. "Gone to meet Robbie and Joe."

BURKART—Frances Elizabeth Burkart, aged 3 years 7 months and 7 days, daughter of Alexander and Lizzie Burkart. Cause of death, diphtheria.

Funeral from the residence of parents, No. 3 Grove-st., at 1 p. m. today, Nov. 20, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DR. MARY PEARCE WEEKS BURnett will lecture before the Woman's Physiological Institute Monday, 3 o'clock p. m. Subject: "Hysteria."

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

Monday, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock.

If the country merchants and city buyers attend this sale they will find the finest goods we have offered this fall.

Men's Fine Shoes, Men's Fine Boots, Stow's Rochester Shoes

In French Kid Button, Cur. Kid Button, Pebble and St. Gt. Button. These goods are just what you want, and they will be sold to close consignment.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
Tuesday, Nov. 21, 9:30 a. m.
SPECIALTIES:
DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHING, BED BLANKETS, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, WOOL HOSIERY, CAPS, FLANNELS, WOOLENS, CUTLERY.
And One Thousand Lots of other Dry Goods Merchandise. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1882.

This sale will be composed of the most seasonable goods we have offered this season, and country buyers can get just what they want to stock up with, as the goods must be sold. These goods are from the best manufacturers, and they need money. We shall sell Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots.
Men's Shoes, a fine line.
Men's Buffalo-Lined Bals. and Boots.
Men's and Women's Fancy Slippers.
Women's, Men's, and Children's Shoes, a full line.
Also

RUBBERS.

Don't fail to attend this sale, as you will get BARGAINS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

HOLIDAY TOYS,
Thursday, Nov. 23, 9:30 a. m.
More than One Thousand Lots. Peremptory.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By A. KAHN & CO.,
180 Monroe-st.
TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 21, at 10 o'clock,
We Will Close Out Our Entire Stock
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
JAMES P. MCNAMARA, Auctioneer.

IMPORTED
BULBS Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses,
And all other sorts for Fall Planting. Largest assortment ever shown in Chicago. Illustrated Catalogue free. Send for it.
Hiram Sibley & Co.,
SEEDMEN,
200-206 Randolph St.

WARREN'S ENTIRE WHEAT PATENT **FLOUR** makes more POUNDS MORE BREAD to the barrel than any other flour. Every Physician in Chicago who knows it says it is unequaled as a Health Food.
FRANKLIN MILLS,
38 Clark-st., Sole Manufacturers.
Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Fancy Indian Baskets
Of all kinds, also Birch Canoes, Bows and Arrows, Moccasins and Snow Shoes, had directly from the Penobscot Indians, for sale by HUNT & MORRISON, Oldtown, Penobscot Co., Maine.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND CRAYONS
GENTILE'S XMAS PORTRAITS.
70 Monroe-st.
Branch 3919 Cottage Grove-av.

GAS FIXTURES
Large variety and very low prices.
J. L. PATTISON & CO.,
81 Randolph-st.

LIPMAN'S Loan Office
99 Madison-st.
Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

Chas. Edward Gray
BROKER,
96 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.
INVESTMENTS
In Railroad, Municipal, and other Bonds, recommended from knowledge gained by personal investigation. Write if you wish to buy or sell.

Established .... 1859.
A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
26 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
RECEIVERS AND SHIPPERS.
GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

MILITIA NOTES.

Bayonet Versus Parade.

The companies of the First Regiment have become quite proficient in ordinary drilling, such movements as are usually found upon the programme of an exhibition tournament; but all are badly lacking still in the elements that would make the soldiers do brilliant work in case of a street riot. They can all march, carry, support, and order arms, and can come to a parade rest with a great deal of éclat. They can all go through the movements of loading and firing by numbers with almost distressing regularity, banging the locks of their guns upon their nipples with an effect that destroys that portion of the State property simultaneously, and all that; although it is possible that were the recruits to actually take a cartridge from the box, bring it around, insert it in the chambers of the piece, and drive it home, instead of lightly tapping the cartridge-box and the barrel of the musket, they would not be quite so much in tune. But the most essential thing in street fighting is left out in the drill. This is the tactics necessary in a hand-to-hand encounter. The skirmish drill, the bayonet exercise, and the great principles of rallying and taking distances are as completely ignored as if nothing of the kind was to be found in Upton's text-book. Should there be a riot in this great city tomorrow the troops would respond at an hour's notice, and they would march out undaunted, shoulder to shoulder; and should the thugs see fit to choose a level common somewhere in the outskirts for a battle-ground, there is not a particle of doubt that they would get the worst of it. But let the merry fight be inaugurated in the heart of the city, and let the troops be separated into small detachments to patrol the streets and preserve order, and the splendid lines and solid fronts would not be worth mentioning. Happy then the veteran who had learned in the War that his musket was of some use other than a toy. He would doubtless distinguish himself by laying about him with short thrust butt to rear, butt to front, guard, and parry; he would slay more insurrectionists in ten minutes than half a company of balmy militiamen would in two hours by the ordinary methods in use by them. And yet the militiaman should be more efficient in handling his musket in this manner than the veteran, because he is more proficient in the manual and because he has had greater opportunities to master the exercises than the well-worn warrior ever had. The rioters would not scruple to take all the advantage in their power. They would flank the soldiers from the alleys on both sides, and when attacked on one side would retreat into the entrances always invitingly at hand on the other. This is a matter which should engage the serious thought of all commanding officers, and those highest in command could do worse than to order a programme drill for the season which would embrace this important feature.

Forty Rounds.

Capt. Vanzwold has received his commission as Captain of Company A, Second Regiment.

Company A, First Regiment, will give the first of a series of receptions at the armory tonight.

The second annual reception of Company K, First Regiment, will take place at the armory next Friday evening.

An election for Captain of Company B, First Regiment, vice Bowler, promoted, will take place at the armory tonight.

Honorable discharges for all the members of the First Regiment's old enlisted band were approved by Col. Knox last week.

Troop B, First Cavalry, will give a reception at their armory, corner of Lake and Paulina streets, next Thursday evening.

Maj. Tobey and First-Lieut. Allen have been rejected to their old positions in Battery D, to the gratification of all concerned.

The second reception of the series given by Company A, Second Regiment, will be given at the Palmer House Wednesday evening, Dec. 6.

Second-Lieut. A. Smith, Battery C, Joliet, has tendered his resignation on account of an accident which renders him unfit for military service.

Several applications for dishonorable discharges of members of the First Regiment passed through the First Brigade headquarters last week.

Capt. Vanzwold, of Company A, Second Regiment, has appointed the following as a Recruiting Committee: Sergt. W. A. Burns, Privates H. Kelly and C. Paulsen.

Gen. Fitz-Simons has issued an order for the election of a First-Lieutenant of Company G, First Regiment, vice Jordan, resigned. Capt. Shea Smith, of Company E, will preside.

Adjutant-General Elliott has issued an order that duplicate muster-rolls must be immediately made out by company commanders containing names of all members on their rolls.

Company F, the new Scotch company of the Second Regiment, has recruited to its full number required by law, and application has been made for the election of a Captain and two Lieutenants.

The second concert and reception of the Second Regiment will take place at the armory, No. 21 Randolph street, Tuesday evening, Dec. 12. The regimental band will give a concert between 8 and 9 o'clock, and after that dancing.

The new Company G of the Second Regiment has elected the following officers: Captain, James A. Price; First-Lieutenant, William Swart; Second-Lieutenant, S. H. McNabb. These are all said to be good men for their positions, and great hopes for this company are entertained.

Capt. Frank G. Hayne was added to the staff of Gen. Fitz-Simons, commander of the First Brigade, last week. As Capt. Hayne filled the position of Brigade Quartermaster for several years on Gen. Torrence's Staff with great credit to himself and the service, his reappointment is regarded by all military men as a desirable movement.

At the annual meeting of Company A, Second Regiment, held Monday evening last, the following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: Treasurer, Corporal E. C. Rosa; Secretary, Private Henry Samuel; Financial Secretary, Private O. C. Johnson. Of course these officers have nothing to do with the military management of the company.

At an election for Captain of Company D, Second Regiment, vice Maher resigned, held last week, Sergt. E. G. Layman was chosen, much to the dissatisfaction of some of the members, who claim that they were not properly notified. Col. Thompson has demanded an investigation of the affair, and has invited all members who did not receive legal notification to ask for a new election.

The First Cavalry Battalion is just now bravely battling with adversity. In the midst of their plans of raising money to complete their new armory, and when success promised to crown their efforts, they received a blow in the face in the form of a threatened injunction, restraining the work, urged by two or three obstinate property-owners on Michigan avenue. The injunction has not been granted, but still the business-men who were assisting the officers in their creditable work at once experienced a feeling of insecurity, and withdrew their patronage to a large extent. The consequence is that the cavalry has not money enough to purchase the sash and glass for the windows to protect the men from the inclemency of the weather while drilling, and they are having a pretty hard time. The whole thing appears to be a senseless shame. The armories do no harm to any one. They are public property upon public lands, and are designed only for the public good. There is not a cent's worth of private enterprise in the investment, and business-men who have their own interests at stake should rally to the support of the unfortunate soldiers and assist them to finish the work which has cost them so great a sacrifice of time, expense, and energy to prosecute thus far.

THREE LUCKY CHILDREN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 18.—Thomas Loeman, 15 years of age, a cash-boy in Jordan Marsh & Co.'s establishment, with his sister and brother, have by the death of their uncle, Michael Loeman, a broker in Melbourne, Australia, fallen heirs to his entire fortune, amounting to $2,000,000. The children, who have no parents, will leave for St. John, N. B., where they will receive an education at the hands of their trustees.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 18.—Intelligence has been received of the drowning of Alexander Moore and Behle near Elmot while conveying a raft of lumber to the Government works at Plum Point. The raft was caught in the current, dashed against a fleet of barges, and the men thrown into the river and swept away. Behle lived at Cottonwood, and was formerly of St. Louis, and well and widely known. Moore resided at Barfield, Ark., and was a well-known citizen.

BUSINESS.

A Tame Day in Produce Circles, and Prices Generally Lower, Except for Hogs.

Buying for Shipment Reduced by Advancing Freights—Corn Inspecting Better.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Governments were stronger.

Railroad bonds were irregular.

State securities were dull.

Money 3@7, closing offered at 6. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7½.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, steady at 480½; sterling exchange, demand, 484½.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	First	High	Low.	Last N'v 18	Last N'v 17
Alton & T. H.	1,600	43	46⅝	43	46½	41
Canada Southern	5,350	69¾	70⅜	68¼	68⅜	69¾
Central Pacific	1,610	88⅝	89	88	88	88⅝
Chicago & Alton	100	136¼	136¼	136¼	136¼	......
C., B. & Q.	1,500	129⅞	130⅛	129⅞	129⅞	129¾
C., C., C. & I.	300	81	81	80	80	82
C., C. & I. C.	1,000	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	6¼
Ches. & Ohio	210	24⅜	24½	24⅛	24⅛	24½
Do 2d pfd.	200	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	......
*Cin., San & C.	700	57¾	57¾	53	53½	......
Col. Coal & Iron	1,300	32⅝	32½	30½	30½	......
Den. & Rio G.	24,050	46⅞	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	47⅜
Del. & Hudson	2,500	111⅝	111⅝	111	111	111⅝
D., L. & W.	75,840	130⅛	130⅜	128⅝	128⅞	130⅜
Dubuque & S. C.	100	80½	80½	80½	80½	......
Erie	4,800	38¾	38⅝	38⅛	38⅜	38⅝
Do pfd.	100	84½	84½	84½	84½	85
E. T. & Ga.	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Do pfd.	100	18⅛	18½	18½	18½	18¾
Ft. Worth & D.	700	37¼	39½	37¼	39½	......
G. B., W. & St. P.	700	8	8	8	8	......
H. & St. Joe pfd.	200	82	82	82	82	......
Homest'ke m'ing	200	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	......
Illinois Central	500	147⅞	147⅞	147	147	147½
Jersey Central	24,600	68⅞	69⅜	67⅞	68	68⅞
Kansas & Texas	8,000	34⅞	35⅜	34½	34⅝	34½
Lake Shore	4,750	114⅞	115¼	114¼	114¼	114⅜
Long Island	634	60	60½	60	60	......
Louis. & Nash	57,375	51⅝	53⅜	51⅝	52	51⅝
L., N. A. & C.	50	76	76	76	76	......
Man. 2d pfd.	300	88	88	88	88	......
Manhat'n Beach	200	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	......
Met. Elevated	100	88	88	88	88	......
Mich. Central	2,350	100⅝	100⅝	100	100	100⅝
Mobile & Ohio	200	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	19½
Do assnt'd	100	18½	18½	18½	18½	......
Mo. Pacific	3,010	105	105⅜	104½	104¾	105
Mut. Un. Tel.	315	24	24	24	24	24
N. Y. Central	3,040	131¼	131¼	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	16	16	16	16	15¾
Do pfd.	200	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	32
Nor. & W. pfd.	1,200	54	54	53½	53½	54
Northern Pacific	18,100	45⅛	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝	45⅞
Do pfd.	25,900	94⅛	95⅞	94⅝	94⅞	94⅝
Northwestern	2,400	139	140½	139	139½	139
Do pfd.	300	159½	159½	158¼	158¼	159
Ohio & Miss.	100	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34¼
Ont. & Western	4,200	27	28	27	27⅞	26⅞
O. Ry. & N. Co.	500	160	160	159	159	158
O. Trans-Con.	12,276	85¾	87½	85¾	86⅝	85⅝
P. P.-C. Co.	150	125	125	125	125	......
Quicksilver	50	9⅜	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	......
Reading	18,100	56⅝	56⅝	53⅝	54	56⅛
Rich. & Dan.	110	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	61
Do term.	400	28	28	28	28	......
Roch. & Pitts.	900	22	22	21¾	21¾	21½
Rock Island	1,800	129	129⅝	128	128½	127⅝
St. Paul	14,300	107⅛	108	107	107	107⅝
Do pfd.	1,100	123	123	122½	122½	123
St. Paul & O.	9,700	46⅞	47⅛	46⅛	46⅞	47
Do pfd.	2,100	105⅝	105⅝	105	105	105⅛
St. Paul & D. pfd.	208	96	96	94	94⅝	......
St. P., M. & M.	470	149	150⅝	149	150	149⅝
Texas Pacific	19,300	40	40⅛	39⅜	40⅛	39⅝
Union Pacific	16,150	107⅞	107⅞	106⅝	106⅞	107
Wabash	17,900	32⅞	34⅛	32¾	33⅛	33
Do pfd.	10,625	58½	59½	58⅜	58½	58⅜
Western Union	50,421	82⅞	83	81⅛	82	82⅞

*Ex dividend.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, decrease	$1,427,700	Deposits, increase	$1,388,100
Specie, increase	2,161,900	Circulation, incr'e	2,800
Legal tenders, inc.	331,400	Reserve, increase	2,146,275

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

3s	102	4s	119⅝
5s	101⅝	Pacific 6s of 1895	129
4½s	113⅝		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific firsts	114	U. P. land-grants	110¾
Erie seconds	99⅛	U. P. sinking-funds	117½
Lehigh & Wilkes (Offd)	106	Tex. Pac. land-grants	56⅝
Union Pacific firsts	115	Tex. P., R. G.	79

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	69	Tenn. 6s, new	44¾
Missouri 6s	112	Virginia 6s	30
St. Joseph	108	Virginia 6s, consols	60
Tennessee 6s, old	45½	Virginia 6s, def'd	12

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	138	United States	66
American	95	Fargo	130

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 18—2 p. m.—American securities—4½ bonds, 115¼; 4s, 122¼. Illinois Central, 52¼; Pennsylvania Central, 62⅛; New York Central, 34¾; Erie, 39¾; do seconds, 99½; Reading, 29¼.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Rentes, 80f.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were rather tame on Saturday, mostly steady in the early part of the day, and closing weak. It was a Saturday kind of trading, and the wires were still working rather badly, which helped to make the trading local. The expectation of larger receipts weakened prices.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots Saturday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
Spot	*$17.95	$..... @.....	*$18.00
November	17.97½	17.85 @18.00	17.85
Year	17.65	17.52½@17.70	17.55
January	17.62½	17.52½@17.75	17.55
February	17.75	17.60 @17.82½	17.60
March	17.82½	17.70 @17.87½	17.67½
May	18.00	17.80 @18.02½	17.80
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Spot	*$11.60	$11.50 @11.62½	$11.50
November	11.60	11.45 @11.60	11.45
Year	10.92½	10.82½@10.95	10.85
January	10.82½	10.72½@10.87½	10.75
February	10.90	10.80 @10.90	10.80
March	10.95	10.85 @11.00	10.85
May	11.07½	10.97½@11.07½	10.97½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, loose	*$11.35	..... @.....	*$11.40
Do November	*11.35	11.35 @11.40	*11.35
Do year	9.42½	9.35 @9.40	9.35
Do January	*9.25	..... @9.25	9.20
Do February	*9.25	..... @9.25	9.20
Do May	9.47½	9.42½@9.45	9.42½
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red, spot	95½	95 @ 96	95
No. 3 winter	91	.... @ 91	91
Rejected winter	81	81 @ 81½	81
No. 2 spring	93¾	93¼@ 93¾	93¾
No. 3 spring	79½	.... @ 79½	79½
Regular, November	*93¼	93 @ 93¼	93
Regular, December	94⅛	93½@ 94⅛	93⅝
Regular, year	93⅝	93 @ 93⅝	93
January	95	94⅜@ 95	94⅜
Regular, May	$1.00	99½@$1.00⅛	99⅝
CORN.			
No. 2 spot	69	67¾@ 68¾	67¾
High mixed	69	68 @ 69	68
Rejected	60	59 @ 61	59
November	68½	66⅞@ 68½	66⅞
Year	61¾	60⅛@ 61⅛	60⅛
January	54⅝	54⅜@ 55⅛	54⅜
May	55⅞	55 @ 56	55⅝
OATS.			
No. 2 white	37	.... @ 38	38
No. 2 mixed	36¼	36¼@ 37	36¼
Rejected	32	.... @ 32	32
November	36¼	36⅛@ 36¼	36⅛
December	35¾	35½@ 36	35¾
Year	35⅜	35⅛@ 36	35⅛
January	34⅛	34⅛@ 34½	34⅜
May	36⅛	36 @ 36½	36⅛
RYE.			
No. 2	57¼	.... @ 57¼	57¼
Rejected	52	.... @ 52	52
November	57¼	.... @ 57¼	57⅛
December	57½	.... @ 58	58
Year	57	.... @ 57	57
January	*59	.... @ 59	59
BARLEY.			
No. 2, spot	*83	.... @ 82	82
No. 3, spot	53½	.... @ 53	53
No. 3, November	54	.... @ 53¾	53¾
No. 4, spot	39	.... @ 40	40

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, brls	20,942	6,952	21,035	7,465
Wheat, bu	75,572	19,587	72,024	58,804
Corn, bu	99,718	104,228	96,525	155,012
Oats, bu	69,911	65,328	58,333	15,788
Rye, bu	4,073	945	9,340	3,298
Barley, bu	36,773	31,456	21,134	19,015
Grass seed, lbs	132,520	27,304	78,199	189,850
Flaxseed, lbs	1,230,420	882,050	821,305	1,054,695
Broom-corn, lbs	136,700	300,500	90,507	34,924
Cured meats, lbs	222,275	190,300	2,335,319	2,245,456
Beef, tcs	......	54	58	60
Beef, brls	......	......	398	378
Pork, brls	320	2,455	2,158	1,560
Lard, lbs	72,026	135,600	1,278,650	821,790
Tallow, lbs	28,555	49,750	26,530	230,268
Butter, lbs	216,852	112,955	133,447	48,390
Dressed hogs, No.	37	77	......	20
Live hogs, No.	31,983	40,717	2,826	3,613
Cattle, No.	3,807	4,594	2,050	3,174
Sheep, No.	1,002	1,436	2,719	1,454
Hides, lbs	251,120	182,136	378,800	471,039
Highwines, brls	55	100	125	195
Wool, lbs	40,340	63,315	122,159	86,446
Potatoes, bu	7,417	11,690	725	5,040
Coal, tons	10,028	9,124	2,793	1,057
Hay, tons	179	234	39	20
Lumber, m.	9,437	8,148	4,486	4,056
Shingles, m.	1,750	455	681	590
Salt, brls	8,457	3,152	5,151	4,120

The following grain was inspected as "received" on Saturday morning in this city: 57 cars red wheat, 42 cars lower grades winter, 41 cars No. 2 spring, 50 cars lower grades do (192 wheat); 111 cars No. 2 and high-mixed corn, 157 cars lower grades (268 corn); 43 cars No. 2 oats, 44 cars lower grades (87 oats); 7 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected do; 2 cars No. 2 barley, 19 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars lower grades (28 barley). Total (585 cars) about 330,000 bu. Inspected out: 72,103 bu wheat, 66,379 bu corn, 5,692 bu oats, 2,523 bu rye, 684 bu barley.

The following table shows the gross shipments of provisions from this city for the periods named:

Articles.	For week ending Nov. 18, 1882.	Since Oct. 27, 1882.	Same time, 1881.
Pork, brls	10,715	26,152	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	6,700,803	19,201,839	16,806,811
Hams, lbs	2,392,984	6,555,058	7,446,640
Sides, lbs	6,719,274	14,875,023	27,828,443
Shoulders, lbs	614,153	2,182,963	3,614,595
Other product, lbs	182,951	323,001	....

The following is a comparative summary of aggregate exports from the United States from Nov. 1 to Nov. 11:

	1882-'3.	1881-'2.	Dec. '82.
Pork, lbs	1,344,600	2,159,000	614,400
Bacon, lbs	8,634,938	17,511,266	12,478,130
Lard, lbs	6,925,397	10,200,577	273,180
Total	16,504,935	29,870,843	13,095,710

The exports from the seven Atlantic ports for the week ending Nov. 11 include the following:

To—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom	134,717	630,947	92,353
Continent	8,420	268,321	......
South and cen. America	3,606	......	4,422
West Indies	20,904	3,995	6,233
British colonies	11,549	8	2,484
Other countries	1,778	......	1,296
Total	181,050	903,271	106,793

The above were shipped from the different ports as follows:

From—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York	94,119	421,932	76,659
Boston	55,837	56,000	930
Montreal	7,845	81,931	......
Philadelphia	11,450	79,732	24,210
Baltimore	11,353	202,962	2,494
New Orleans	375	60,814	2,500
Total	181,050	903,271	106,793
Previous week	191,546	1,537,994	82,358
Two weeks ago	163,201	1,384,799	54,516
Correspond. week 1881	115,405	1,473,280	539,882

An exchange says: "The receipts of wheat at Bombay, British India, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 10, 1882, have been 11,282,077 bu, against 14,573,173 bu for the corresponding period in 1881. The export trade from Bombay at the latest postal advices was moderate, owing to the scanty supplies arriving from the interior, but the very low freights and exchange had given a little increased movement. There are still, it is stated, no doubt large supplies of wheat available in store pits in the interior districts, and cheap transport is all that is required to send them on to the European markets."

A dispatch from Philadelphia says: "The aggregate coal tonnage of the various carrying companies during October was 2,945,037 tons, being an increase of 258,983 tons as compared with the corresponding month of last year. This amount was made up as follows: Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 727,868; Lehigh Valley Railroad, 603,282; Central Railroad of New Jersey, 416,462; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 470,079; Delaware & Hudson Canal, 322,237; Pennsylvania Railroad, 226,224; Pennsylvania Coal Company, 156,453; New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, 22,432. The total tonnage of all the companies for the year to Oct. 31 was 23,723,283 tons, an increase of 675,866 tons as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The stock of coal on hand at tidewater points Oct. 31 was 524,050 tons, an increase of 10,116 during the month."

The *Public* says: "It has been predicted already by a shrewd observer that the elevators, the middlemen, and the boat-owners will take between them all the benefit of removal of tolls, leaving no advantage whatever to consumer or producer. It is not impossible. The rapacity of the elevator-owners was shown at a critical period in the struggle between the canals and the railroads. The middlemen and boat-owners, we have for some time suspected, were restricted in their charges by the railroads, rather than the railroads by the canals. But we shall see."

The exports of petroleum and petroleum products for the month of September, 1882, aggregated 41,951,680 gallons, valued at $3,410,065. For the same month last year the exports footed up 51,398,719 gallons, valued at $4,762,711. For the nine months this year ending Sept. 30 there was sent abroad of this commodity 392,050,430 gallons, valued at $34,356,921, against 368,478,370 gallons, valued at $34,952,961, exported the corresponding nine months of the previous year.

About 3,000 cars of cattle have been shipped from Dodge City, Kas., this season. Nearly 10,000 head will yet be shipped, so that the total output for the season will not be far from 75,000 head.

A New York house writes as follows: "The foreign markets are creeping up, but the advance goes on freight, and so the margin fails to appear. It looks as if it must continue, particularly if corn moves at all freely, and with heavy premiums on future months it will take quite a sharp advance on the other side to meet our prices on February and March. We cannot think that there will be any great eagerness to carry the surplus of this country into another crop on a basis of $1.15@1.16, and think we are quite likely to have present cash prices ($1.08 or so) continue through the winter. Fluctuations, of course, may be expected, but as far as New York is concerned speculators will be afraid to buy freely with the bulk of the stock in one firm's hands, as it now is."

The future of the flaxseed market has become a matter of speculation for parties who have or are thinking of having an interest in that class of property. With one of the largest crops ever produced the seed has been coming forward in large quantities ever since harvest, the receipts up to yesterday for the year thus far being 4,120,194 bu, against 3,085,389 bu last year in the same time. It is generally supposed that the South and Southwest are about exhausted of this seed, as very little has come from that direction recently. The stock in farmers' hands north and west of Chicago is unknown, but the daily receipts do not indicate a growing scarcity as yet. The heavy receipts of this seed have indirectly had their effect on grain markets, especially those for wheat and oats, as the price paid for the past two months—$1.15 to $1.25 per bu—has led growers of the seed to send it forward rather than part with the cereals above mentioned. The bulk of the trade this year has been done by one firm, and such is the hold obtained by said firm that, though there are several parties in the seed trade who predict higher prices for this particular kind, yet none of them have the hardihood to go in and hold for a rise.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 125 brls and 2,160 sacks winters, partly at $3.50@6.60; 150 brls and 5,600 sacks springs, partly at $4.40@4.65; 200 sacks low grades at $2.62½; 200 sacks buckwheat flour at $6.50. Total about 5,900 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 13 cars bran at [illegible] on track and $12.25@13.50 free on board; 5 cars middlings at $13.50 on track and $13.00@14.75 free on board; 4 cars shorts at $12.50@13.00 free on board; 1 car screenings at $14.00 on track.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 56 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 red at 95@96c; 11 cars No. 3 at 91c; 5 cars rejected at 81@81½c; 9 cars by sample at 73@83c for no grade, and 93@92½c for No. 3 on track; 5 cars do at 84c for rejected; 98c for No. 3, and 97c for No. 2 free on board. Total about 48,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 27 cars No. 2 at 93¼@93¾c; 12 cars No. 3 at 79½c; 8,000 bu No. 2 hard on p.t.; 18 cars by sample at 71c for rejected, and 81@86c for No. 3 on track; 3 cars do at 77@81c for rejected, and 88c for No. 3 free on board. Total about 38,000 bu.

CORN—On 'Change, 120 cars and 10,000 bu No. 2 at 67¾@68¾c; 31 cars high mixed at 68@68½c; 43 cars rejected at 59@61c; 18 cars new mixed at 60@60½c; 23 cars by sample at 54@56c for no grade; 60@65c for old and new rejected; and 61@63c for new mixed on track; 115 cars do at 50@55c for no grade; 60@70½c for rejected, the former at country point; 61@65c for new mixed; 65c for new high mixed; 69@70c for No. 2; 70c for high mixed at country point, and 69½c for white. Total about 197,000 bu.

OATS—On 'Change 25 cars No. 2 at 36½@37c; 16 cars by sample at 35@35c for rejected mixed, 37½@39c for rejected white, and 37@37½c for No. 2 on track; 58 cars do at 34@34½c for rejected mixed, 36@38½c for rejected white, 37@38c for No. 2, and 38½@41c for No. 2 white free on board. Total about 75,000 bu.

RYE—On 'Change, 4 cars at 57¼c for No. 2 in store; 2 cars rejected by sample at 56@57c on track; 3 cars do at 54@55c for rejected free on board. Total about 5,000 bu.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 1 car No. 2 at 82c; 2 cars No. 3 at 53c; 2 cars by sample at 60c for No. 3, and 81c for No. 2 on track; 7 cars do at 42@52c for No. 4, and 55c for No. 3 free on board. Total about 7,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 7,250 brls seller November at $17.85@18.00; 2,000 brls seller December at $17.55@17.70; 22,000 brls seller the year at $17.57½@17.70; 40,250 brls seller January at $17.52½@17.75; 7,500 brls seller February at $17.60@17.82½; 6,500 brls seller March at $17.70@17.87½; 500 brls seller April at $17.82; 17,000 brls seller May at $17.80@18.02½. Total, 99,000 brls.

LARD—On 'Change, 100 tcs spot at $11.50; 250 tcs at $11.60; 250 tcs at $11.62½; 4,000 tcs seller November at $11.45@11.60; 4,750 tcs seller December at $10.85@10.95; 2,500 tcs seller the year at $10.82½@10.95; 13,750 tcs seller January at $10.72½@10.87½; 4,000 tcs seller February at $10.80@10.90; 14,000 tcs seller March at $10.85@11.00; 7,000 tcs seller May at $10.97½@11.07½; 2,000 tcs seller June at $11.12½. Total, 52,600 tcs.

MEATS—On 'Change, 100,000 lbs short ribs 20 days in salt at $9.95; 300,000 lbs seller November at $11.35@11.40; 1,000,000 lbs seller the year at $9.37½@9.40; 200,000 lbs seller January at $9.25; 50,000 lbs seller February at $9.25; 150,000 lbs seller March at $9.30; 600,000 lbs seller May at $9.45; 50,000 lbs green hams, 16-lb average, at 9⅜c; 50,000 lbs green shoulders (N. Y.) at 6¼@6½c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A light trade is reported at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	6½@ 7
Green, self-working	6 @ 6½
Red-tipped, self-working	4½@ 5½
Inferior and common	4 @ 5
Crooked	2 @ 4

BUTTER—Trade was without much animation, and, although prices were not materially lower, the feeling was weak all around. The demand, as for some time past, was mostly confined to the local trade:

Creamery, fancy	35@36	Common grades	20@22
Do, fair to choice	28@33	Packing stock	14@15
Dairy, choice	28@32	Inferior	12@13
Dairy, fair to good	24@27	Grease	9@10

CHEESE—Sold to a liberal extent, and was quoted steady, excepting hard skims, which remained weak and unsettled:

Young America	13¼@13¾
Full cream, Cheddar, fall make	12¾@12⅞
Full cream, flat, fall make	12¾@13⅛
Full cream, August	10½@11
Cheddar, slightly skimmed	9 @ 9½
Flat, slightly skimmed	9½@10
Skim, common to fair	5 @ 6½
Low grades	2 @ 4

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand for common brick continues good and the prices firm. Other articles steady and firm:

Common brick, per 1,000	$ 9.00@ 9.50
Indiana pressed brick	18.00@20.00
Milwaukee pressed brick	21.00@25.00
Philadelphia pressed brick	40.00
St. Louis pressed brick	35.00
Lime, per brl	1.00
Hair, per bu	30
Louisville cement, per brl	1.45@ 1.50
English Portland cement	4.25
White sand, per brl	1.05
Michigan stucco, per brl	1.00
New York stucco	2.00

COOPERAGE—Firmer at $1.12½@1.15 for pork barrels and $1.27½@1.30 for lard tierces.

EGGS—Were steady at 25c per doz.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was a generally quiet market. Raisins and currants were again quoted easy, while dates, prunes, and most kinds of domestic dried were firm. We quote jobbers' prices:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 8¼@ 8½
Prunes, Turkish	7¼@ 7½
Raisins, layers	2.25 @2.30
Raisins, London layers	2.60 @2.65
Raisins, Valencia	8¼@ 8½
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.15 @2.20
Zante currants	6¼@ 6½
Citron	16 @ 17
DOMESTIC.	
Apples, Alden	15 @ 15½
Apples, evaporated, boxes	15 @ 16
Apples, sliced	7¾@ 8
Apples, Eastern, quarters	7 @ 7½
Apples, Southern, new	6 @ 6½
Peaches, unpared, halves	10¼@ 10½
Raspberries, new	35 @ 36
Blackberries, new	8¼@ 8¾
Pitted cherries, new	25 @ 26
NUTS.	
Filberts	10¾@ 11¾
Almonds, Tarragona	17½@ 18
Naples walnuts	16½@ 17
Brazils	8 @ 8½
Pecans	12
PEANUTS.	
Wilmington	7¾@ 8¼
Virginia	8½@ 11
Red Tennessee	6½@ 7

FISH—There was a quiet and steady market, prices ranging as follows:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 5.75@6.00
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	4.00
Trout, No. 1, per ½-brl	5.50
Mackerel—Extra No. 1 shore, ½-brl	14.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.50
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	6.50 @ 7.00
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Medium family	4.75
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs, new	7.00 @ 7.25
Codfish—Grand Bank, per 100 lbs	6.50
Codfish—Dressed	9¾
Herring—Labrador split, brls	8.00 @ 8.25
Herring—Fat split, brls	7.50
Herring—Holland, per keg, new	95 @ 1.00
Herring—Scaled, per box	35
Halibut, smoked	13
California salmon, brl	18.50
California salmon, ½-brl	9.50 @10.00

GREEN FRUITS—were slow and steady at quotations:

Oranges, coast, per brl	$ 6.50@ 8.00
Oranges, Florida, per box	5.00@ 5.50
Lemons, per box	4.50@ 7.00
Quinces, per pk basket	50@ 75
Apples, per brl	2.00@ 3.25
Pears, per pk basket	75@ 90
Cranberries, per brl	8.00@13.00
Grapes, per lb	6@ 8
California Tokay grapes, per crate	4.00@ 6.00
California pears, per box	2.00@ 4.50
California plums, per box	2.00@ 2.25

GROCERIES—The demand shows little or no improvement, orders being generally restricted to supplying current wants, as has been the case throughout the autumn. Sugars, coffees, teas, and sirups were easy:

RICE.	
Carolina	6¾@ 7¼
Louisiana	5¾@ 6¾
Rangoon	5¾@ 6
Patna	6 @ 6½
COFFEE.	
Java	17½@20½
Java, choice Mandaling	25 @26
Maracaibo	11 @13
Mexican, prime to choice	11½@12½
Mexican, fair to good	10 @11
Rio, fancy	11½@12
Rio, prime to choice	10¾@11
Rio, fair to good	9 @ 9¾
Rio, common	8 @ 8½
Rio, roasting	7 @ 7½
SUGARS.	
Patent cut-loaf	9¾@10
Crushed	9¾@10
Powdered	9¾
Granulated, standard	9½@ 9⅝
Granulated, not standard	9⅝
A standard	9
A No. 2	8¾
Extra C	8½@ 8¾
No. 1	8⅜@ 8½
Yellow	6¾@ 7¾
SIRUPS.	
Corn	42 @44
Sugar	40 @54
Blackstrap	25 @35
New Orleans molasses	42 @64
SPICES.	
Allspice	15 @15½
Cloves	33 @35
Pepper	19 @20
Cassia	21 @22
Nutmegs	80 @84

HAY—The market was quiet and prices somewhat better on No. 1 timothy and mixed:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$11.00@12.50
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	10.00@10.50
Mixed	8.50@10.00
Upland prairie	9.50@10.50
No. 1 prairie	7.00@ 8.50

HIDES—A light trade is reported, local tanners buying sparingly. Following are the buying prices of leading dealers:

Green-cured light, per lb	8¾@ 9
Greed-cured, heavy	8¼@ 8¾
Part cured	6½
Damaged hides	6½
Green salted, bulls	6¼@ 6½
Calf, per lb	13½
Dry-salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @25

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from those prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand for all descriptions is good and prices steady:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., per box	$ 6.75
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	8.75
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	6.20
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	13.00
Pig-tin, per lb	28@ 30
Bar-tin	32
Solder	14@ 16
Bar-lead	6½
Lead-pipe	6½
Copper-bottoms, per lb	31
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	28
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	38
Planished, cut to size	40
Sheet-zinc	6.50@ 7.50
Sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to 24	4.00
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 and 26	5.20
Sheet-iron, No. 27	5.40
Common bar-iron rates	2.75
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	14
American planished iron, "B"	9½
American do, "A"	10½
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	13@ 16

Discount on galvanized iron is 30 per cent on Juniata and 33 to 40 per cent on charcoal.

NAILS—Were strong at $3.75 rates.

OILS—Most lines remain firm. The demand continues good:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 22½	Linseed, boiled	$ 58
Carbon, 175 test	18¼	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, 150 test	13¼	Sperm	1.35
Carbon, 110 test	11½	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white and W. W. 150 test	17¼	Neatsfoot, extra	83
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	17¾	Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	18¼	Bank	48
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	13¾	Straits	50
Lard, current make	75	Turpentine	56
Lard, No. 1	77	Miners', white	74
Lard, No. 2	67	Naphtha, deo 60 deg	10½
Linseed, raw	59	Gasoline, deo 74 deg	13½
		Gasoline, deo 87 deg	20

POTATOES—The market was firm at 50@55c per bu by the car-lot on track. Sweet potatoes were held at $2.50 per brl in the jobbing way for Jerseys and $1.50@1.75 for Illinois.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens were easier at 9c per lb for old and 9c for spring. Turkeys, live, 9@9½c per lb. Dressed chickens and turkeys, 1@1½c per lb higher than live. Tame ducks, $3.00@3.50 per doz, and geese, $7.50@8.00 per doz. Prairie chickens, $5.00@5.25 per doz; mallards, $2.25; small ducks, $1.00@1.25 per doz; canvasbacks, $8.50@9.00 per doz. Venison, 14@15c per lb; rabbits, $1.75@2.00 per doz.

SEEDS—The feeling in timothy seed was steady, with choice sought after. Prime to choice quoted at $1.58@1.70. Clover seed was quiet at $5.50@5.55, though little was offered, and few trades were made. Flaxseed was quiet and steady, good crushing selling at $1.16 on track. Sales were reported of 3 cars and 600 bags timothy seed at $1.57½@1.70; 19 cars flaxseed at $1.16@1.17 on track and in store; 14 bags clover seed at $5.55.

John Shaw & Sons' (London) seed circular Nov. 6: "A somewhat quieter feeling now characterizes the market for field seeds. Nevertheless, in view of the lightness of stocks, and the bad accounts of the American and Continental crops, the position generally is regarded as healthy. Alsike, white, and trefoil also keep firm. For foreign Italian full rates are maintained. Canary-seed is unchanged, but hemp-seed for delivery a few days hence is quoted at lower rates. The sale for winter tares is slow."

TALLOW—Was easy at 8¼c for prime city, 7¾c for No. 1 country, and 7@7¼c for No. 2 country.

VINEGAR—Pure cider of from 35 to 40 gravity is quoted at 13@15c, and white wine table to double strength at 13@17c.

WOOL—A fair business is reported:

WASHED.		UNWASHED.	
Fine medium (¾ and ⅜ blood)	39@41	Fine medium	27@30
Fine X and XX	35@38	Fine light	24@26
Low med. (¼ blood)	31@33	Fine heavy	20@23
Dingy, washed	27@37	Heavy earthy, dingy	18@20
Coarse and common	35@40	Low medium	22@25
Good medium tub	35@40	Coarse	18@20
Coarse and dingy tub	30@35	Dead pulled	17@24
		Bucks	18@20

PRODUCE EXCHANGE CALL—The following figures show the state of business at the Produce Exchange Call Saturday afternoon:

Articles.	Bid.	Asked.	Delivered.
Butter, creamery extra	$ 35½	$	.....
Butter, creamery, firsts	....	34	.....
Butter, dairy extra	29½	32½	.....
Butter, dairy firsts	....	30	.....
Butter, June ladle-packed	....	15½	.....
Butter packing stock	12½	....	.....
Cheese—Fancy flat skims	....	9¼	.....
Cheese—Young Americas, October make	13¾	....	.....
Eggs, fresh	25	....	.....
Eggs, ice-house	25½	27	Dec.
Potatoes, early rose and peach-blows	65	72	
Potatoes, Burbanks	67	....	
Apples—Michigan Baldwins	2.75	3.00	
Apples—Choice Ben Davis	2.80	3.25	
Buckwheat flour	6.25	6.50	
Turnips—Canada rutabas	25	30	
Sweet potatoes, choice Jerseys	3.25	3.50	

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	7,095	20,652	2,274
Tuesday	5,122	20,812	3,981
Wednesday	12,076	39,775	4,371
Thurday	8,612	40,402	3,683
Friday	3,729	31,933	1,012
Saturday	2,000	14,000	500
Total	38,634	176,574	15,821
Same week in 1881	36,598	221,579	12,163
Week ending Nov. 11	36,923	153,025	15,394
Shipments—			
Monday	1,858	1,999	1,404
Tuesday	3,338	3,550	1,124
Wednesday	3,883	5,153	1,820
Thursday	4,953	6,262	365
Friday	5,190	2,836	2,719
Total	19,182	19,800	7,432

CATTLE—The extent of the past week's supply was a surprise to every one. With the close of the range-cattle season it was expected that the arrivals would show a very pronounced falling off, as has been the case in past years, but the week's run did not fall far short of the "big weeks," and was considerably in excess of the receipts for a corresponding week in any former year. But for the decline in prices, which caused a diminished run for Friday and Saturday, the total would no doubt have run well up towards 45,000. Although the offerings of range cattle were larger than ever before at this time of year, the supply was largely composed of native cattle. Of these the commoner sorts, such as butchers and canners take, were in good demand throughout and sold well up to previous figures, but for shipping grades the market was dull and drooping from the start, and an aggregate decline of 25@35c has to be noted. The quality averaged poor. No extra beeves were offered, and the number that would answer to the description of choice was extremely small by comparison. There was a fair sprinkling of good 1,300 to 1,450 lb steers, but the bulk of the daily arrivals consisted of half-fattened droves for which there was no outlet at over $5.25. The best on sale went at $5.75@6.00, and there were not 300 head good enough to reach those figures. From $4.25@5.25 got the larger part of the shipping cattle. Lean grassers went as low as $3.75@4.00.

Native butchers' stock is but little lower than a week ago. It has been in large supply, and the mild damp weather was also favorable to weakness, but between the canners and butchers the day arrivals were well taken up at barely 10@15c off from the previous week's prices. Cows sold at $2.00@2.25 for scrubs to $3.50@3.75 for good ones; bulls at $2.75@3.75, and poor to good mixed lots at $2.75@3.75, while a few useful little steers went at $4.00@4.25. Calves were about steady at $4.50@7.50 per 100 lbs for veals, and at $8.00@16.00 per head for stock calves. There was a steadily fair demand for stockers and feeders. The former sold at $2.75@3.75, and the latter at $3.75@4.40.

Range cattle were in larger supply than ever before at this time of the year, many Texas through cattle being included, but they met with a good demand and prices held up remarkably well. Sales were principally at $1.75@4.40. Some choice Americans sold at $5.50@5.70.

There was a fair general demand on Saturday, and the market closed steady at the following:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$......
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	5.85@ 6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.00@ 5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.30@ 4.85
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@ 4.00
Stock Cattle—Common steers, weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs	2.75@ 3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.25@ 2.65
Texas—Grass cattle	3.50@ 4.40
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.50@ 7.50
Milch cows	30.00@63.00

NOTE.—All sales of hogs in this market are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags. Dead hogs sell for 2c per lb for weights of 200 lbs and over; 1c for weights of less than 200 lbs.

HOGS—After Monday, when there was an active demand at 5@10c advance, the course of the market was downward until the close of Thursday. There was a free movement both on local and shipping account, but the market sagged a little from day to day until a decline of 15@25c was established. The receipts, though showing an increase over the week before of some 23,000, were 45,000 less than for the corresponding week last year, and were barely equal to the demand. All of the local packers are now engaged, and from 200,000 to 250,000 hogs per week can be handled easily. There has been quite a marked improvement in the quality, the hogs received during the past few days being but little inferior to those of former years at a corresponding period. All but about 22,000 fell into the hands of the local trade.

Saturday's market was fairly active and steady at $6.00@6.65 for inferior to prime light and at $6.10@7.25 for inferior to extra heavy. Nothing sold above $7.00, as no extra were offered. Skips and culls went at $4.50@5.75.

SHEEP—Excessive supplies of inferior to common sheep kept the market depressed. Good to choice grades have come forward very sparingly, but they have ruled weak in sympathy with low grades. There was a good demand from shippers and the home trade, but prices declined 25@50c, or to $2.50@3.00 for inferior to common, $3.25@3.50 for medium, and $3.75@4.75 for good to extra.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,600; total for the week, 10,655; same time last week, 11,200; consigned through, 510 cars; market dull and lower; light to good steers, $4.50@7.85.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 8,500; total for the week, 26,600; same time last week, 25,000; consigned through, 20 cars; dull and unchanged; lambs very hard of sale and lower; fair to good Western sheep, $4.00@4.30; choice, $4.40@4.60; Western lambs, common to good, $4.25@5.25; Canada lambs neglected, with several loads on sale.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,000; total for the week, 46,785; same time last week, 36,500; consigned through, 85 cars; dull, weak, and lower; Yorkers, good to choice, $6.30@6.50; light mixed pigs and Yorkers, $6.00@6.25; good butchers' and medium weights, $6.65@6.75; good heavy, $6.80@6.90; closing weak; number of cars unsold.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts 600 head; shipments, 800 head; shipping grades slow and weak; others steady. Texas steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs, sold at $3.60@3.80; cows, $2.60@3.35; stockers and feeders, $3.40@4.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,200 head; shipments, none; steady; ranging at $5.90@6.75; bulk sales, $6.15@6.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, none; unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 18.—HOGS—Active, but not quotably higher; choice heavy, $6.75@6.90; medium, $6.50@6.60; pigs, $5.75@6.25; receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 750 head.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 206 head; shipments, 136 head.

SHEEP—Firm at $3.25@4.25; receipts, 188 head; shipments, 430 head.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 700; shipments, 700; supply very light, and the usual Saturday dullness prevailed; sales confined to retail lots by local dealers.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments, 600; this market in same condition as that for cattle; only local trade done.

HOGS—Slow and lower; Yorkers, $6.20@6.30; packing, $6.30@6.65; receipts, 2,100; shipments, 1,500.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 18.—HOGS—Active and firm; common and light, $5.00@6.75; packing and butchers', $6.60@7.70; receipts, 3,500 head; shipments, 325.

LUMBER.

With a fleet of fifteen vessels at the Franklin street dock (most of them left over from Friday) Saturday's market was slow, though prices were nominally unchanged:

Green piece-stuff, short and long	$11.75@13.50
Green common inch	12.50@14.00
Green medium	14.00@18.00
Extra good and select	22.00@23.00
Green good inch	19.00@22.00
Boards and strips	12.00@20.00
Standard shingles	2.60@2.70
Extra shingles	2.80@2.90
Lath	2.25

Following are the prices for dry lumber at the yards. Green $1.00 per 1,000 less:

First, second, and third clear, 2@3 inch	$48.00@50.00
Same, ¼@1½	46.00
A select, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch	37.00
B select, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch	30.00
2x4 B select	23.00
First and second clear and finishing	46.00
Third clear	40.00
B select	25.00
A stock boards, 12 inch, 12@16 ft	30.00
B stock board, same lengths	35.00
C stock board	30.00
D stock boards	19.00
A 10-inch stock, 12 inch, 14@16 ft	26.00
A box, 13 inch and upwards	47.00
B box, 13 inch and upwards	41.00
C box, 13 inch and upwards	31.00
A dressed flooring, 6 inch	37.00
B dressed flooring, 6 inch	34.00
C dressed flooring, 6 inch	25.00
Fencing flooring, 6 inch	18.00
10 foot fencing flooring	16.00
Clear and A, 4 inch	34.00
B flooring, 4 inch	30.00
C flooring, 4 inch	24.00
First and second clear siding, tied, 12@16 ft	22.50
A siding	21.50
B siding	19.00
Fencing siding	10.50
Common boards, 12-inch, 18@20 ft	18.00
Common boards, 12@14 ft	16.50
Common boards, 10@20 ft	15.00
No. 2 boards, 12@18 ft	13.00
First quality fencing	16.00
No. 2 fencing, 12@18 ft	13.00
Four-inch common fencing, 12@16 ft	16.00
First and second clear 6-in. flooring strips	41.00
A siding strips	39.00
A flooring strips	35.00
B flooring strips	32.50
C flooring strips	23.00
Pickets, flat, common	9.00
Pickets, flat, rough, good	12.00
Pickets, fancy head and dressed, selected	19.00
Pickets, 1¼ in. square, D. & H., selected	21.00
2-in. battens, O. G. or beveled, per 100 lin. ft	65
All 2-in. joist and scantling, 12@14 ft	15.00
All 2-in. joist and scantling, 16 ft	14.50
Timber, 8x4 to 8x8 inclusive, 12, 14, and 16 ft	15.50
2x6, 2x8, 2x10, 2x12—18 ft	15.50
18 ft. 2x4, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive	16.00
2x4, 4x4, 20@30 ft	16.50@23.00
2-inch cull plank	11.00
Shingles, extra A	3.20
Shingles, standard A	2.90

The following table shows the total receipts last year and this to date:

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	1,921,109,000	828,400,000
1881	1,761,386,000	774,718,000
Increase	159,723,000	53,682,000

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—11:30 a. m.—American flour, 10@12s. Wheat—Winter, 8s 6d@8s 9d; white, 8s 9d@9s; spring, 8s 4d@8s 10d; club, 9s@9s 5d. Corn, 8s 1d.

PORK—102s. Lard, 62s 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 18—PETROLEUM—Refined, 7@7⅛d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 38s 3d@38s 6d.

TALLOW—Fine American, 49@50s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—COTTON—In fair demand at 6¼@6 7-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 7,450.

BREADSTUFFS—Firm.

ANTWERP, Nov. 18—PETROLEUM—20@20¼s.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17.—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn firm; 8s 2d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat—Sellers asking higher prices, but no advance established. Corn—None offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firmly held. Corn firm. Country markets—English and French a shade dearer. Fair average spring wheat off coast, 41s 6d. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 41s 6d. Cable wires in trouble this morning. PARIS—Flour and wheat steady.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17.—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn firm; fair inquiry; 8s ½d. Off coast—Wheat in good demand; No. 2 spring advanced 6d. Corn—Not much doing. To arrive—Wheat rather better feeling; No. 2 spring advanced 6d. Corn firmer. Wheat and corn in fair demand for the United Kingdom and Continent. Country markets a shade higher. Receipts of wheat for the week, 280,500 centals, of which 166,500 centals were American. Pork dull; 2s lower; 98s. Lard firmer; 62s 9d. Long clear sides, 72s. Short clear sides, 74s. Beef, 133s for extra India mess. Tallow dull; 1s lower; 44s. Cheese, 59s 6d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—COTTON—Firm at 10 9-16@10¾c; futures strong; November, 10.69c; December, 10.54c; January, 10.57c; February, 10.68c; March, 10.79c; April, 10.89c; May, 10.99c; June, 11.09c; July, 11.19c; August, 11.28c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 33,000 brls; exports, 27,000.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash stock held firm; options opened strong, subsequently declined ⅛@¼c, closing dull; receipts, 308,000 bu; exports, 149,700 bu; No. 2 spring nominal; No. 3 do, 96½c to arrive; ungraded red, 88c@$1.15; No. 3 do, $1.03½@1.04; No. 2 red, $1.07¾@1.08¼; certificates, $1.09@1.09¼ delivered; No. 1 red, $1.14@1.15½; ungraded white, 88c@$1.12½; steamer No. 3 do, 77½c; steamer No. 2 do, 86@86½c; No. 2 white, $1.09; No. 1 do, sales 5,000 bu at $1.13½; No. 2 red, November, sales 16,000 bu at $1.07½@1.07¾, closing at $1.07½; December, sales 176,000 bu at $1.08¾@1.09¼, closing at $1.08¾; January, sales 328,000 bu at $1.11½@1.11¾, closing at $1.11½; February, sales 136,000 bu at $1.13½@1.13¾, closing at $1.13½. Corn—Cash and November 1@2c lower; later options ¼@½c higher; receipts, 127,000 bu; exports, 38,000 bu; ungraded, 70@84c; No. 3 do, 75@76c; No. 2, 83½@85½c; elevator, 83@84c delivered; No. 2 white, 84c; old white Western, 90c; No. 2, November, 83@84c, closing at 83½c; December, 78½@79½c, closing at 78¾c; January, 65½@66¾c, closing at 66½c; February, 64@64½c, closing at 64½c. Oats ¼@½c lower; receipts, 49,650 bu; exports, 305 bu; mixed Western, 33@43c; white Western, 42@49c.

HAY—In good demand at 60c.

HOPS—Dull and weak; New York State, $1.00@1.15; Eastern, 95c@$1.05.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; easier; Rio cargoes quoted at 7@9½c. Sugar dull and nominal; fair to good refining quoted at 7¼@7¾c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet but firm.

PETROLEUM—Dull and lower; United, $1.17½; crude, 7¼@8¼c; refined, 7¾@8c.

TALLOW—Dull and easier; 8@8¼c.

RESIN—Quiet and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Dull and nominal.

EGGS—Western fresh quiet but steady; 28½@29c.

LEATHER—Demand fair and market firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weight, 22@28c.

WOOL—Dull; domestic fleece, 32@44c; pulled, 18@40c; unwashed, 12@32c; Texas, 14@33c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled; new mess, $18.60. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats dull and nominal. Long clear middles, 11c. Lard dull and heavy; prime steam, $12.25.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

CHEESE—Dull and weak; Western flat, 5@12½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 18.—FLOUR—In fair demand; spring, $4.00@6.00; winter, $4.00@5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 hard, $1.05; No. 2, 94c; November, 94c; December, 94¾c; January, 96¼c; February, 96¾c; No. 3, 78½c; No. 4, 64c. Corn quiet; shade firmer; No. 2 nominally 69½c; new, 58c. Oats—No. 2 scarce and nominal at 36c; white, 36½c. Rye stronger; No. 1, 59½c; No. 2, 58½c. Barley inactive and lower; No. 2 spring, 75¾c; No. 3 spring, 54½@55c.

PROVISIONS—Irregular. Mess pork, $18.10 cash; $18.00 November; $17.70 January. Lard—Prime steam, $11.75 cash; $11.00 November; $10.80 January.

HOGS—Quiet and firmer; $6.15@6.55.

BUTTER—Quiet; choice to fancy creamery, 35@35c; dairy, 29@28c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; barley, 55,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 425 bu; barley, 10,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 18.—FLOUR—Firmer; high grades, $4.75@5.37½.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; white, 53c. Oats scarce and firm at 46@47c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet; $2.80@2.90.

HAY—Fair demand; prices higher; prime, $17.00@18.00; choice, $19.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; $20.00. Lard steady; refined tcs, $12.25; keg, $12.75. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, packed, 8½c; clear rib and long clear easier at 10½c. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders, 9½c; long clear, 12c; no clear ribs or short clear. Hams, sugar-cured, quiet and steady; choice canvased, 15@15½c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee lower; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 6@10½c. Sugar quiet; common to good common, 5¼@5½c; fair to fully fair, 5⅞@6¼c; prime to choice, 6⅜@6½c; choice white clarified, 8@8¼c; granulated, 8¾c; yellow clarified firmer at 7½@7¾c. Molasses dull and lower; centrifugal, 20@30c; fair, 31c; common, 28@33c; prime to choice, 38@46c. Rice steady; good demand; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 4⅛@6½c.

BRAN—Quiet; held at 95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 18.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western opened higher; closed easier; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.06@1.06¼; November, $1.05¾ asked; December, $1.06¾@1.07; January, $1.08¾@1.09; February, $1.10⅝@1.10¾. Corn—Western quiet and firm; mixed, spot, 83¼@86c; November, 85@87c; year, 65¾@65¾c; January, 61⅝@61¾. Oats steady; white, 43@44c; mixed, 40@42c; Pennsylvania, 42@46c. Rye dull at 65@67c.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady.

EGGS—Scarce and firm; 31c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull. Sugar quiet.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.19@1.19¼.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,813 brls; wheat, 42,462 bu; corn, 4,788 bu; oats, 2,056 bu; rye, 1,310 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 33,835 bu; corn, none.

SALES—Wheat, 173,675 bu; corn, 168,911 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—FLOUR—Dull. Rye flour quiet but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; mixed, elevator, $1.06½; No. 2 red, November, $1.07@1.07½; December, $1.08⅛@1.08⅜; January, $1.10⅛@1.10¾; February, $1.12@1.12⅝. Corn—Options firm; local lots steady with a fair demand; sail mixed, 83½@84c; steamer, 82c; No. 3, 81½c; sail mixed, November, 83¼@83¾c; December, 67¾@67¼c; January, 63½@63¾c; February, 62@62½c. Oats dull but prices steady; No. 2 mixed, 44½c; No. 3 white, 49½@50c; No. 2 white, 50½@51c.

PROVISIONS—Scarce and firm. Lard firm; steam, $11.75.

BUTTER—Steady with a fair demand.

EGGS—Steady and unchanged.

CHEESE—Steady.

PETROLEUM—Unsettled; refined, 7¾c.

WHISKY—Firm and unchanged.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 1,500 bu; corn, 300 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower and slow; No. 2 red 94⅜@94⅝c cash; 95⅜c December; 94¼c the year; 96¼c January; 98⅜c February; $1.02⅜ May; No. 3 red, 89¼@90c. Corn opened better, declined to 67¼c cash; 66c November; 54½c December; 54¼c year; 49¾c January; 49¾c February; 51⅞c May. Oats easier; 36¾c cash; 35½c November; 35¼c December; 35¼c the year; 35½c May. Rye higher at 57c. Barley quiet at 60@80c.

LEAD—Quiet at $4.40.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged; only small job trade.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.15.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 61,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 36,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 32,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 18,000 brls; wheat, 57,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, none; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, none.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and firm; old high mixed held at 88c. Oats steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand; mess, $22.50@23.00; clear and extra clear, including backs, $26.00@27.50. Lard steady and unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet; 6@13c.

EGGS—Firm; 29@30c.

HIDES—Quiet but firm; Western dry, 17@18½c.

TALLOW—Easy; 8¼@8⅜c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,275 brls and 7,500 sacks; corn, 24,000 bu; wheat, 15,000 bu; oats, 18,675 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 250 brls.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—COTTON—Firm at 10c.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter, 97@97½c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed held at 73c; new ear, 50@53c. Oats strong; No. 2 mixed, 39c. Rye strong and higher; 65c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; $20.00. Lard in fair demand; $11.65. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon—No transactions.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at $1.14.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red spot, 99½c; November held at 99c; December, 99½c; January, $1.00⅝; May, $1.06. Corn steady; high mixed, 76c; No. 2 spot, 78c; November, 71½c; year, 57¾c; January, 54½c; May, 55½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 spot, 38c; November, 37½c; year, 37¼c bid, 37¾c asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 42,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 111,600 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 18.—COTTON—Demand active; middling, 9¾c.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess pork, $21.00. Lard steady; steam leaf, $13.00. Bacon dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Steady and firm; good to choice, $6.60@6.85; killed during week, 3,617; in pens, 3,450.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged at $1.14.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 18.—GRAIN—Corn active; easier; high mixed, 69@69½c; mixed, 68½@69c. Oats quiet; irregular; No. 2 white, 39@40c. Rye dull; No. 2, 56½@57c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.15.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, none; corn, 53,000 bu; oats, 17,650 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 2,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 34,500 bu; oats, 21,250 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 21,000 bu; shipments, 41,000 bu; weaker; No. 2 red, 80¼@80½c cash; 79¾c bid December; 80⅜c bid January; 82c February. Corn—Receipts, 33,000 bu; shipments, 38,000 bu; steady; 48c cash; 41⅛c year; 40⅝@40⅞c January; 41⅛@41⅜c May. Oats—Nothing done.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat weaker; No. 2 red, 96½c bid. Corn weaker; mixed, 68c. Oats steady; mixed, 34c bid.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn scarce and quiet.

PETROLEUM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 18.—PETROLEUM—An attempt was made this morning to break the sensitive market by the publication of a false report to the effect that the old wells in the Allegany field had of late largely increased their production, and that the total production of that field now exceeded 16,000 brls per day. This, with the unfavorable news from the Forest County well, was expected to totally demoralize the market, and send the price close to $1.00. The trade, knowing the untruthfulness of the reports, was not influenced in the least, and the market closed 5c higher than it did last night. The market opened at $1.14, and steadily advanced to $1.20, closing at $1.19. The afternoon board opened and closed firm at $1.19. Sales of the day, 3,412,000 brls.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 18.—PETROLEUM—Active; United certificates steady; closed at $1.19; refined, 7¾@7⅞c, Philadelphia delivery. In the afternoon there was a more confident and firmer feeling. The fluctuations were not so frequent or marked. At the opening of the session $1.13 was bid, and, after a decline to $1.17¼, there was another advance, and the market closed steady with sales at $1.19. The transactions amounted to 4,748,000 brls.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 18.—PETROLEUM—Opened at $1.13¾; highest, $1.19¾; lowest, $1.13¾; closed at $1.18¾; shipments, 56,973; charters, none; runs, 77,247.

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 18.—PETROLEUM—Firm; opened at $1.14; highest, $1.19¾; lowest, $1.14; closed at $1.19; sales, 3,412,000 brls; total shipments, 56,974 brls; charters, 15,900 brls.

COTTON.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 18.—COTTON—Higher and active; middling, 10c; sales, 3,100 bales; receipts, 3,700; shipments, 3,800; stock, 28,600.

GALVESTON, Nov. 18.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; net receipts, 6,060 bales; gross, 7,000; exports to Continent, 1,300; coastwise, 217; sales, 2,250; stock, 89,031.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—COTTON—Firm; middlings, 10c; low middlings, 9¾c; good ordinary, 9¼c; net receipts, 9,460 bales; gross, 11,465; exports to Great Britain, 6,895; Continent, 1,700; sales, 6,000; stock, 281,869.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—There has been a very fair trade for Saturday, owing to the increased number of orders for small to moderate assortments of bleached and brown cottons, prints, and other specialties.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 18.—TURPENTINE—Firm; 50c.

Testing a Trotting Team.

Peck's Sun.

An Appleton business man wanted a span of horses, and he wanted pretty fast ones, but he didn't know much about that kind of "stock." A horse-dealer had a team that was reported pretty fast, which he would sell cheap. The merchant took the team to drive a little, and got a friend in with him, and they went up to the track, and the friend drove the team around the track, while the merchant stood on the judges' stand and timed them. The team went around pretty good, and the merchant looked at his watch and got in the wagon. The friend asked him what time they made, but he said "never mind." He drove down to the horse-dealer and paid him the money for the horses, and drove off with his friend, and when they turned a corner and got out of sight of the horse-dealer the merchant said to his friend: "That's the best bargain that was ever made in this State on a pair of horses." The friend looked astonished, and asked, "What time did they make, honestly?" The merchant said: "They trotted in three minutes without a break." The friend looked as though he was not much surprised, and finally said: "That is not so bad, but it isn't fast. That is at the rate of a mile in six minutes." The merchant turned pale, and said: "Why, how's that?" "O," said the friend, with a yawn, "it is a half-mile track, you know." The friend had to hold the merchant in the buggy-seat, he was so faint, and he offered all sorts of chromos if the friend would never say anything about it, and we presume he has not. The team is delivering groceries now and hauling slabs from a mill.

SURGAR FROM SORGHUM.

Encouraging Outlook for the New Saccharine Product—Abstract of a Report Presented to the Department of Agriculture by Well-Known Scientific Men—The Conclusions Arrived at by the Committee.

Correspondence New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—Dr. Loring, the United States Commissioner of Agriculture, has received from Prof. O. C. Marsh, President of the National Academy of Sciences, a report from the academy upon the "scientific and economic relations of the sorghum-sugar industry," made in response to a request presented by him on Jan. 30, 1882. The report is very elaborate and will fill forty closely-printed pages of the forthcoming annual report of the department, which will be laid before Congress early in the next session. It is signed by Profs. Brewer, Johnson, and Silliman, of Yale College, Profs. Chandler and Moore, of New York, and Prof. Smith, late of the University of Kentucky. Prof. Goessman, of Amherst, Mass., resigned his placed on the committee on Sept. 12, 1882.

The committee find as the result of their investigation that all the analyses made in the Department of Agriculture not only confirm the well-known fact of the presence of sugar in the juices of the sorghum and maize in notable quantity, but they also establish the fact that the sorghum yields in its juice, when taken at the proper stage of development, about as much cane sugar as the best sugar-cane of tropical regions. An examination of the analytical tables submitted to them shows that the juices of sorghum in certain exceptional but not isolated cases were remarkable for the amount of cane sugar they contained. It is ascertained by these analyses that as an average of them all there were obtained 58.57 per cent of the weight of stripped stalks in juice. Of the weight of this juice 16.18 per cent was crystallizable cane sugar, and it was learned that 11.30 per cent of the weight of the juice may be obtained as sugar by the ordinary processes of manufacture.

It also appears that three varieties of sorghum gave over 13 per cent of sugar, seven varieties 12 per cent, seven 11 per cent, seven 10 per cent, and seven 9 per cent of sugar; and that of the varieties of maize grown in 1880 ten varieties gave over 9 per cent cane sugar, ten varieties 10 per cent, nine varieties 11 per cent, nine varieties 12 per cent, four varieties 13 per cent, one variety 14 per cent, and one 15 per cent. The committe state that in 1880 over 62,000,000 acres of land, or 38 per cent of all the cultivated land of the United States, were in maize. The amount of the sugar thus apparently lost, calculated by the results obtained by the Department of Agriculture in the last three years, is equal to the present product of the entire world. A remarkable uniformity has been discovered in the several varieties of sorghum as sugar-producing plants when fully developed, but it has also been learned that the different varieties vary widely in the time required for their full development, varying, as has been shown, fully three months between the earlier and later maturing varieties.

"No conclusion," says the report, "established by the work of the Department of Agriculture practically considered is of greater importance than the positive ascertainment of that period in the development of the several varieties of sorghum when the juices contain the maximum of cane-sugar. On this point there has existed during the past twenty years or more the greatest discrepancy in statement, and the general opinion prevailing has been very wide of the truth as established by all these experiments."

The investigations of the department prove to the entire satisfaction of the committee that after the cutting of the cane it "should be immediately worked up" for the production of sugar. The results submitted to the committee also indicate that the exclusion from the matured cane of all immature cane is of the greatest importance if the manufacture of sugar is contemplated, and show the importance of an even crop with no suckers in its manufacture for sugar. The committee also find that "prompt working of the cane as soon as cut is always safe, and any delay is fraught with unavoidable risk of loss." This conclusion is established as well by the work of Dr. Goessman as by that of the Department of Agriculture. The statements submitted by the department also show that sugar has been made from sorghum and corn-stalks. "It will be seen from the reports of the past three years of the Department of Agriculture, as well as from a wide range of experience elsewhere, that sugar in large quantities has been shown to be present in the juices of sorghum, and maize also, which is of the first importance from the economical side. High-grade marketable sugar in considerable quantity has been successfully made from sorghum juice, comparing favorably with sugar from the true sugar cane or sugar beet."

The committee have also found that the hydrometer and ripe seed are sufficient to indicate the proper time for working up the crop. It is shown, moreover, by the investigation at the department that the idea that the effect of rain would be manifest in the diluted juice, and that conversely a prolonged drouth would result in a concentration and diminution of the juice, is utterly unfounded and incorrect. It has been shown that when fully matured the sorghum stands even hard frosts without detriment, but if immature the effect is most disastrous.

With regard to the manufacture of sugar from sorghum, the experiments of the department have shown that the statement of Dr. Goessman, that "in sight of these facts it will be quite generally conceded that the sugar production from sirup like the above must remain a mere incidental feature in the amber-cane industry in our section of the country," is entirely unfounded, and that the relative loss of sucrose in the sirup was only 5 per cent of the present in the juice, instead of being, as Dr. Goessman found, 30.85 per cent; and was no more than usual with sugar-cane juice—a fact of the utmost importance to the farmer as well as to the manufacturer. With regard to the so-called gum, a product of the manufacture, the committee say that in the purging of sorghum and corn-stalk sugar it happens very often that this operation is of unusual difficulty owing to the presence of a certain gummy substance, and this practical difficulty has been by some so magnified that the economical production of sugar from these two plants has been confidently declared impossible. In the experience of those in Washington, as well as that of many other observers, this peculiar substance has been found often to be present in quantity so small as to offer little, if any, resistance to complete purging in the ordinary centrifugal. It appears to be formed by transformation of other constituents of the juice in the process of sirup production.

The committee recommend a still further investigation into the effect of fertilizers upon the growth of the sorghum and maize, variety of soil best adapted to the production of sugar in these plants, the methods of defecation, and the processes of manufacture and use of lime or some other alkaline agent. The committee express the opinion that the fruits of the encouraging "policy of the Government toward the sorghum industry are already beginning to show themselves in the decided success which has attended the production of sugar from sorghum on a commercial scale in the few cases in which the rules and good practice evolved, especially by the researches made at the laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, have been intelligently followed. Sufficiently full returns from the crop of 1882 have already come to hand to convince us that the industry will probably be a commercial success." The report concludes with the suggestion that the "sugar-producing industries of the whole country, both that of the tropical cane at the South and the sorghum over a far wider area, will be vastly benefited by further investigations similar to those that have already been submitted to them."

The conclusion arrived at by the department in the laboratory and mill as its special contribution to the sorghum industry, and the conclusions obtained elsewhere, are in the opinion of the committee as follows:

First—Cane should be worked up as soon as cut.

Second—That suckers should not be allowed in the crop.

Third—That the exclusion of all immature cane is of the greatest importance in the manufacture of sugar.

Fourth—Sugar has been made from sorghum and cornstalks.

Fifth—Ripe seed will indicate the proper time for working up the crop.

Sixth—Rain and drouth do not affect the quality of the juice.

Seventh—Mature sorghum is not injured by frost.

Eighth—Loss of sucrose in sorghum sirup is no greater than that in sirup from sugar cane.

Ninth—That the presence of gum in the sirup of cane and maize is the great obstacle in the way of sugar manufacture.

These are the discoveries claimed by the department.

There's not a speck, there's not a stain
That on the teeth we chance to see,
But shadows forth decay and pain,
If not removed right speedily,
By SOZODONT, whose wondrous pow[er]
Works miracles in one short hour.

MORE LIGHT.

Further Responses from Congressional Candidates to "The Tribune" Circular.

What Caused the House to Fall on the Republican Party Tuesday Week.

The Hubbell Blackmailing Committee Come In for a Large Share of Blame.

The Tariff Discussed Very Generally in the Missouri Districts.

Temperance in Ohio and Indiana—Anti-Monopoly in Kansas and Nebraska Hurt the Party.

William Cullen, Representative Eighth Illinois District.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 16.—The main causes of the Republican defeat, in my opinion, were the factional contests in the Eastern States. The voters in the West became fully satisfied that the leaders of the respective factions preferred the defeat of the Republican party to their own, and this view had a depressing influence. When Ohio went Democratic there seemed to be no doubt that the House of Representatives would have a Democratic majority, as losses seemed to be certain in New York and Pennsylvania at least. While local leaders and the friends of candidates worked hard and with considerable skill, the people failed to respond with any great enthusiasm.

The prohibition agitation had much to do with the result in this district. The Prohibitionists put a full ticket in the field, and their candidate for Congress received 1,100 votes, while probably twice that number of Germans and others who had previously voted the Republican ticket voted the Democratic ticket in whole or in part.

The tariff was an issue, but the campaign not being a "talking" one the advantage was lost to the Republicans, there being but few public meetings for the discussion of such questions.

There was but little complaint in regard to the failure to reduce taxation, the responsibility of such failure having been charged on Democratic Senators who refused to pass a reasonable bill for that purpose. There was no serious complaint as to the burden of taxation, though all agreed that a reduction should be made sufficient to bring the revenue to the actual needs of the Government. That the Republican Congress did not accomplish this at the first session was not considered a grave matter, having made the attempt and failed.

The large appropriations by the present Congress, and particularly the River and Harbor bill, were called in question, and influenced some votes, but I do not think they were seriously damaging in this district in view of the possible construction of the Hennepin Canal and the enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal in the future.

There was some talk about "boss-rule" in the East, but no complaint of any such thing in the West, and there was no special antagonism to the National Administration. Of course there was a difference of opinion often expressed in regard to the policy of the Administration, but not such as to produce discord or prevent harmony of action to any considerable extent.

In addition to the causes mentioned, the "still-hunt" campaign was, in my opinion, a mistake, and had much to do with our defeat in this section. The candidates were unusually busy, but their efforts were to gain votes from the opposit parties for themselves, and thus the fight centered on the candidates for county offices and became a contest more of persons than parties. The result can be seen in La Salle County, where the Republican candidates were defeated by majorities ranging from 800 to over 2,000. The still-hunters failed to reach effectively the rural towns where the Republicans get their large majorities, and lost fully 20 per cent of that vote. A "still hunt" and "personal canvass" are failures in the Republican party. A square party contest is, in my opinion, best calculated to promote Republican success. WILLIAM CULLEN.

From Jo Cannon's Defeated Opponent.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—In answer to your request that I give my reasons for the Republican defeat at the last election, I will have to be limited to the result in the Fifteenth Congressional District (which I regret to say was not a complete Republican defeat). The loss on J. G. Cannon for Congress was 1,756 as compared with the vote of 1880. As to the Republican majorities that were so greatly reduced, the substantial reasons are that there was a general complaint by the better class of Republican voters that extravagance in public affairs was growing worse every year; that the Administration had become a political Board of Trade and machine under the control of Congressional bosses, who subordinated the entire patronage of the Government to selfish purposes. I do not think the question of a prohibitory amendment affected the result either way. The tariff was an important issue and contributed largely to the result. The River and Harbor bill was an important factor, and had more to do in changing the Republican vote of the district than any other question. The failure of the last Congress to reduce taxation was one of the grievances generally expressed. I did not hear any special antagonism expressed against President Arthur during the canvass. Hubbellism, failure of the courts to punish Government thieves, bossism, and a total disregard of the interests of the laboring and producing masses are the chief reasons for the change. ANDREW J. HUNTER.

W. H. Barlow, Late Republican Candidate for Congress, Seventeenth Illinois District.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., Nov. 16.—In reply to your request, I beg to say that the cause of the defeat of the Republicans in this district can be attributed to the fact that the Democrats had, and always have had, a large majority in the district. The vote this year is substantially the same as in 1880, there being only about 200 difference. There was no canvass made in the district by either party; hence none of the issues between the parties were discussed. As to what brought the disasters in other States, I do not fully understand, but believe they were caused in part by quarrels in the party, prohibition, and the habit of certain newspapers, claiming to be Republican, of magnifying the shortcomings of the party and constantly trying to widen, instead of healing, the breach between different factions of the party. W. H. BARLOW.

From a Prominent Republican Member of Illinois.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 15.—Your letter of the 11th inst., mailed on the 13th, is received, and in reply will say that I am so much occupied in preparing to go to Washington that I have not time to write such a letter in reply to yours as I would wish to have given to the public. There has been no defeat of the Republican party in my district. My majority, as well as plurality, is larger than it has been at any former election in an off year, and, while I voted for the River and Harbor bill and defended it in every speech I made during the canvass, I do not know of any votes I have lost on account of it. I may have lost a few, but I believe I am ahead of the ticket in every county; and the Greenback party and the Democratic party both had candidates in the field, regularly nominated, several weeks before the election. I am of the opinion we would not have suffered such defeats in other parts of the country if the Republican party had been as harmonious elsewhere as it is in this district. Prohibition has had something to do, I doubt not, with our defeat in many localities. But the reverses of the party, in my judgment, are largely the result of internal dissensions in our ranks and of a factional spirit which preferred defeat to success unless it controlled. It seems to me there is no just cause for the reverses which have befallen the party. Although some improper things have been done which I do not justify, yet it occurs to me there was nothing in the action of the party nor in the condition of the country to justify the defeat of the party at this time.

A. J. Grover, of Chicago.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The main cause of the Republican defeat was want of cohesive force—the esprit du corps which moral conviction alone can give to large bodies of men. "The cohesive power of public plunder" will hold together those who expect to profit by holding the offices, but can never hold the masses together for any length of time.

The Republican party has had no convictions on any great National issue for the last ten or fifteen years—none whatever. It has been held together by no great National purpose. Free trade has tended to divide and not to unite the party. Bossism has tended to divide, not unite, the party. Prohibition, or the determination of the German Republicans to have free rum and free Sunday at any cost, has tended to divide the party. The River and Harbor bill was universally regarded as very largely a measure for public plunder, for political purposes, and evidence of corruption; the star-route frauds, the control of the Government by the Stalwart bosses, Grant, Conkling, Cameron, and their friends; the determination of the last Congress, with idle millions in the Treasury, not to pay the optional bonds or to reduce the revenues a dollar, but to keep up the internal-revenue system and the public debt as a permanent policy; all contributed to injure the Republican party. A. J. GROVER.

James E. Campbell, Defeated Democratic Candidate Seventh Ohio District.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, O., Nov. 15.—The so-called temperance issue created some disaffection among the Republicans in the recent election, especially among the Germans. It failed, however, to draw any temperance element away from the Democrats. The people generally looked on it as a mere hypocritical pretense on the part of Gov. Foster and others, who had no real friendship for the prohibition or temperance cause.

The tariff was not a prominent issue, but the appointment of a one-sided Tariff Commission was an injury to the Republicans.

Undoubtedly the appropriations of the present Congress were dead weight to the Republicans. The complete and universal disgust with Congress was one of the great causes of Democratic victory.

There was much dissatisfaction because taxation was not reduced, especially on such annoying and trifling matters as matches and bank checks.

"Did I hear anything of 'boss rule?'" Indeed I did. The "bosses," big and little, have ruined the Republican party, in my humble opinion. If a man doesn't belong, body and soul, to the local "bosses" in this part of Ohio he cannot retain any standing in that party.

There was no special antagonism to the National Administration here, but plenty of antagonism to the officeholding rings of this and other counties and districts.

Of course you understand I speak from a Democratic standpoint, and intrude my opinions on the public at your request. JAMES E. CAMPBELL.

Ross J. Alexander, Democratic Candidate of the Sixteenth Ohio District.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

BRIDGEPORT, O., Nov. 16.—In this district of Ohio the temperance agitation aided the Republicans, they giving more than their average majority. Many Germans voted the Democratic ticket, but more Democrats voted the other way, or refrained from voting. Both Congressional candidates were known as temperance men, and while Updegraff, Republican, ran behind his ticket in every county of the district, and nearly 2,000 behind his ticket in the district, this was owing to other causes. For reasons unnecessary to name, he had made many influential and active enemies in his party, while his friends did not even include all those holding Federal offices, and a few of these who labored to aid him injured him more by their unpopularity and obnoxiousness. If Updegraff had not been all of his life a practical temperance man, I believe he would have been defeated. Townsend, as a candidate for Secretary of State, made his canvass wholly on the temperance question and the Sunday law, and Updegraff was in full accord with him in these matters, and the Democratic party did not join issue on these subjects. These questions enabled them here to get out a large vote, so that in the whole district there was about three hundred only of a gain over Gov. Foster's majority a year ago.

The tariff was scarcely an issue, as nearly all here agree on the necessity of early tariff revision.

The extravagance of the present Congress, and the River and Harbor bill especially, was denounced. Had Updegraff not sustained President Arthur in his veto of this bill he most certainly would have been defeated.

There was some dissatisfaction on account of no reduction of internal taxation. Pig-Iron Kelley had promised a reduction of $75,000,000 of these taxes, and afterwards the bill offered made a reduction of only $17,000,000, and this was to affect principally National banks, proprietary medicines, perfumery (which should be among the last to be taken off), and friction matches. It was outrageous as well as ridiculous.

"Boss rule" had nothing to do with it. Many of those objecting to "boss rule" are infinitly worse and far more corrupt and untrustworthy than the "bosses." The very large Republican majority in the district and the record of Updegraff for economy in my opinion elected him over the earnest opposition to him of his own party enemies, and the decided injuries of a few of his friends by their injudicious support. Ben Butler attributes his success to calumny. The calumnies of a few Republican newspapers and some low-down politicians, if continued two weeks longer, would likely have elected me. The Democratic press on my urgent solicitation did not speak disrespectfully of Updegraff, but treated him with the greatest courtesy.

The result of the general elections throughout the country was caused almost wholly by the extravagance and other acts of the present Congress. Arthur surely makes a good President. No objection can be made to him, but by those of his own party, on account of his distribution of the spoils. The worst men of the Republican party all expected good offices from the late President, who, had he lived, must necessarily have disappointed most of them, and now do not like the present one. His objections to extravagance, so manfully spoken, so disgracefully overruled, will make him popular.

Our farmers, who pay nearly all the taxes, will object seriously to pay for docks, and piers, and wharves, and breakwaters, and dredging harbors, etc., etc. These they are beginning to regard as local improvements, to be made by the parties immediately interested.

I wish I had the time and you the space to discuss these matters more at length. ROSS J. ALEXANDER.

A. J. Warner, Democratic Member-Elect, Fifteenth Ohio District.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MARIETTA, O., Nov. 15.—The causes of the recent Republican defeat were many, some operating with more effect in one place, and others in another. But generally the belief prevailed that the Republican party had become extravagant and wasteful in the management of public affairs, and this feeling was greatly intensified by the acts of the last Congress, and this cause operated everywhere.

The prohibitory agitation had something to do with the result in one or two of the larger towns, but not generally in the district. In the large cities in Ohio the Democrats undoubtedly got the benefit of this issue among the Germans, and especially on the State ticket, while in the country this issue was so overshadowed by other questions of National importance that the Republicans failed to get the benefit they expected from it.

An attempt was made to make the tariff an issue in some parts of the State, but not with much success. In this district it was talked of and discussed generally, but was not a distinctive issue.

The appropriations of the last Congress, and the River and Harbor bill in particular, were called in question everywhere, and had more to do, in my opinion, with the results of the election than any other cause. The fact that Republican institutions have come to cost more than monarchies and aristocracies, with standing armies and great naval armaments, has justly excited the alarm of the people.

There was general complaint that taxes had not been reduced, but not so much because of their burden as that the excess of revenue collected was wasted or applied to improper objects. If the entire surplus had been applied to the extinction of the public debt there would have been less ground for complaint and less complaint. Still, the opinion is very general that taxes should be reduced, but not to interfere with the steady payment of the debt.

"Boss-rule" was talked of, more or less everywhere, but much more in the East than in Ohio. In Pennsylvania and New York especially, if one may judge by what is talked of, this question had much to do with the result.

No very strong antagonism to the National Administration has been manifested, but a good deal of dissatisfaction at what is supposed to be a predominance of Stalwart influence, and also a feeling that Arthur has not himself risen much above New York club-house politics.

Again, summing all up, the result of the election may be taken as an emphasized protest against the great and growing increase in the cost of government, and against such leaders as Cameron and Mahone in the Senate, Robeson and Keifer in the House, and especially against the Hubbell methods of influencing elections. A. J. WARNER.

One of the Defeated Cincinnati Candidates.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 16.—I have no doubt that the defeat of the Republican ticket in this county and this district was on account of the action of the Republicans in the last session of our Legislature on the liquor traffic and Sunday observance. Respectfully, AMOR SMITH.

First Kansas District.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Nov. 15.—Yours to the Hon. L. T. Smith, Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, soliciting answers to queries as to the late election here was by him passed to me, with a request to answer the same. I have done so in the inclosure.

I should perhaps say that I voted first for Lincoln, and ever since till now the Republican ticket. I commanded a colored regiment in the War, and have ever been a Radical of the most vivid kind. I opposed prohibition as a Kansas State Senator—a native of Maine, I knew the folly of such legislation. This is not obtrusively written, but to give you personally a specimen brick from the Republican brick house that fell on St. John and that political lunacy. ***

The queries incident to the Republican defeat (?) here are most interesting to every inquiring mind.

The fact is that Republicans, and Democrats too, are not alive as yet to the logic of the great event, unparalleled as it is in history.

Did the prohibition agitation and the disaffection of the Germans have much to do with it?

If I may be suffered to do so in the ebullition of anti-prohibition victory, I would say: "I should smile"!!!

Prohibition had everything to do with it! To be sure, there were incidental questions of a third term for "Saint" John talked about by some, but Smith, Secretary of State, was re-elected by a large majority to a third term. That cry amounted to nothing.

The tariff cut no figure whatever. It might well have done so. There is something in that!

The appropriations by Congress and the River and Harbor business had little, if anything, to do with the result. There is a flag and rows of stakes on the sand-bar opposit this city and elsewhere on the "Big Muddy," that may have attracted some attention, and shown expenditures under the River and Harbor scheme. But knowledge of this is confined to the "engineers."

The non-reduction of taxation made no one complain here. The people seem to be too well fixed to grumble about that. Now, what was the cause of the change in Kansas?

I've heard many men emphasize this interrogatory with words profane, especially the good (?) ones who lost on St. John.

The best answer probably is, because the Republican party in Kansas had no "boss."

St. John, through the church and Sunday-school, foisted on the party a false issue—prohibition—beyond the domain of politics; an idea in the teeth of history and tradition, and advocated only by those students of sociology who have for a library a few patent-office reports, a copy of "Baxter's Saints' Rest," and a backgammon board in two volumes!

Antagonism to the National Administration exists only in the minds of those who oppose it elsewhere. If President Arthur and his Cabinet have foes, they do not congregate in Kansas.

There was in the campaign a lively assault on railroad corporations.

They were said to be in league with St. John, and to have given substantial aid and comfort to him and his scheme (to take care of the morals of Kansas and leave the corporations to take care of themselves).

The idea seemed to be that, as long as Republicans could be kept bawling about prohibition, monopolies would be in no danger.

The result filled the corporations and their acute politico-legal advisers with boundless astonishment—the people with joy.

It is well known that most of the Democratic leaders were too conscientious (?) to take ground against prohibition, and it was done only after a struggle in their convention.

This and the fact that about as many Republicans voted for Glick as there are Democrats in Kansas points the moral of the tale.

Gov. Glick himself, with good sense, disclaims in his election a Democratic victory.

Burr W. Jones, of Wisconsin, the Man Who Beat Hazelton.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 15.—Your correspondent today had an interview with the Hon. Burr W. Jones concerning the recent election. In response to the reporter's first query Mr. Jones said:

There were many causes which contributed to the late Republican defeat. Conspicuous among these causes was the dissatisfaction with the large appropriations of the last Congress, and especially the River and Harbor bill. There was also a widespread feeling that Congress should have made greater effort to reduce the large amount of surplus revenue.

In this district I think that the Democratic ticket received almost the entire German vote. Undoubtedly this was in part owing to the prominence which the prohibition question assumed, but there were other causes. The Germans, as a rule, were much disgusted with the assessment system as practiced by Jay Hubbell and his committee. Their newspapers made special resistance to this abuse, and were earnestly in favor of reform of the civil service.

In this district the tariff question was an issue. The Democratic speakers did not find it necessary to declare for absolute free trade, and did not, so far as I know, claim that there should be any violent or hasty legislation upon the tariff. They did claim that on many of the necessities of life there should be a gradual reduction of the tariff, and that the large surplus of revenue should be reduced.

There was great interest manifested upon this question, and in many instances farmers and others requested me to discuss the tariff.

Circulars were distributed in the district, and especially in the mining region, warning the people that if the Democrats should come into power the prices of Wisconsin mineral and other products would be greatly reduced, but the result shows that no very serious alarm was created.

The masses of all parties seemed to sympathize very generally with the struggle in New York and Pennsylvania against the machine. I feel certain that a very large proportion of the Republicans of Wisconsin were heartily glad of the overwhelming defeat of their regular party nominees in those States.

During the campaign in this district Republicans who were not professional politicians constantly expressed their disgust at the prevailing method of raising money for election purposes. They expressed no sympathy with Federal interference in State politics, and no love for the methods of the rings and the bosses of their party. They frequently said that they would gladly see a hearty rebuke administered, and they have been gratified.

W. I. Wallace, Republican Candidate Eleventh Missouri District.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

LEBANON, Mo., Nov. 15.—In response to your inquiry as to the main causes of Republican defeat in the late election, I would suggest the following, which in my judgment are the controlling causes:

The failure of the last Congress to reduce taxation. It is generally known among the people that our revenues are vastly in excess of the wants of the Government, and the people, irrespective of party, are united in opinion that Congress was derelict in duty in not affording relief by reducing taxation. Large revenues mean large and in many instances unwarranted expenditures, and the people demand a more economic administration of the Government; and they are not in favor of so rapid a payment of the public debt as to cripple them by excessive taxation.

The masses are thoroughly opposed to the "machine" in politics. Bossism in Missouri as elsewhere has assumed to control the State, and the people revolt at its dictation, and are determined to crush it out in whatever party it attempts to control. Missouri has had its fill of this bossism, and it is sure to go to the wall. I believe that the Republican defeat all over the country is attributable more to this revolt against bossism than to all the other causes combined.

The tariff question was not largely involved in the late election save in localities; but it is the overshadowing question in future politics, and in my judgment the contest in 1884 will be largely determined upon it. The masses of the Republican party are in favor of an incidentally protective tariff, but they believe that the last House should have met the tariff question squarely and reduced the tax on many articles, and not committed the whole question to a commission simply in order to delay reduction. The Republican party for twenty-five years has never been afraid to speak out with no uncertain sound on all great public questions; when it comes to pass that it equivocates the party will lose its hold upon the people.

The prohibitory agitation in my district had little influence on the result. Neither party in Missouri is committed to prohibition, although a large number of influential men in both parties are strong prohibitionists. It has not assumed a party question as yet. The signs of the times indicate its prominence in the next Presidential election, and when it comes the Germans will unquestionably be with that party opposing prohibition.

The Republican party can win in 1884 only by addressing itself at once to reducing taxation, regulating the tariff, dispensing with the "machine" in politics, discarding political assessments, and administering the Government in the most economic way consistent with the public welfare. The matter of the continued control of the party rests largely in the hands of the present Republicans in Congress. Let them do their full duty at the coming session, and all that has been lost can be regained, and victory will again be inscribed on the Republican banner in 1884. W. I. WALLACE.

Edward B. Winans, Fusion Candidate-Elect, Sixth Michigan District.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

HAMBURG, Mich., Nov. 17.—Your letter of the 11th inst. asking what in my judgment were the main causes of Republican defeat in the late election is before me. First, then, a general dissatisfaction among the Republican voters with the methods and practices of the leaders of the party for several years past, their quarrels, their dissensions, and dissolute and dishonest actions. Prohibitory agitation did not lose the Republican party any votes in my district, but should it be made a direct issue it would. The tariff was one of the issues, but I think it made or lost very few votes. The appropriations of the last Congress, especially the River and Harbor bill, Garfield's physicians and funeral expenditures were sharply criticised, and pensions to the widows of Presidents also. There was very little complaint as to excessive taxation; the crops were abundant, the country prosperous, and taxes do not oppress, judging from the tone of the people. Boss-rule and interference in State politics by the Federal Administration was very generally denounced. EDWARD B. WINANS.

A Democratic Member-Elect from Another Missouri District.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI, Nov. 15.—Your circular letter of inquiry received and I gladly reply, but prefer not to have same published over my name.

In my judgment the main cause of Republican defeat was the general opposition to "bossism" in the party.

Prohibition agitation and the disaffection of the German vote had nothing to do with the result in this district.

The tariff was in issue and discussed in joint meetings by the Republican candidate and myself in every county in the district, he defending the present tariff in every particular, while I attacked it generally and attempted to point out the particulars in which it worked unfavorably to the people of this district.

The appropriations of the last Congress were called in question and comparison instituted with those made by the preceding Democratic House. The River and Harbor bill was not particularly criticised.

There was general dissatisfaction with the failure to reduce taxation.

There was great complaint about "boss rule," not only in the National Administration, but especially as regarding the control of the Republican party in Missouri.

The question of voluntary (?) political assessments was discussed and defended by the Republican candidate, and condemned by me as an indirect appropriation out of the United States Treasury for the purpose of a corruption fund. The use of this fund in this district I repeatedly charged, and it was not denied.

You can use whatever of the information is contained above, but do not wish my name to be used, as, like all other members-elect, my modesty is extreme. IN A CLOSE DISTRICT.

John I. Redick, Defeated Democratic Candidate, First Nebraska District.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 14.—One of the main causes of the Democratic victories in this State was that our people were becoming tired of Republican misrule and Republican "bosses." They realized the fact that the people have had no one to represent them in the halls of National legislation, and that their Senators and Representatives were there in the interests of railroad corporations and other monopolies.

The fact that the Republican party had attempted to force upon our people prohibition laws caused the German population to almost entirely desert them.

The tariff was also, in my judgment, a strong issue in the campaign, and I believe the people of Nebraska are beginning to understand clearly that protection is in the interest of a few monopolists of the country, but in every way adverse to their own.

The wanton appropriations of the last Congress, and especially the River and Harbor bill, were discussed in my district, and this discussion had its due effect upon the minds of the people. Everywhere the people believe that the direct tax should be reduced and at present is a great and unnecessary burden upon them.

But the great apprehensions with which the people of my State regard the alarming aggressions of corporate monopolies I regard as most largely responsible for the more important results of the recent election. The issue was raised by the Democracy, and was the sole platform of the anti-monopoly party of the State; the result shows with what effect. Too much credit cannot be given to the latter organization for the victory.

In my opinion political bossism, the centralization and dangerous usurpations of corporate power, the extravagant expenditures of the public moneys and excessive taxation, together with the proud and arrogant air and manner of the Republican party for the last eight or ten years without having any great and distinct National issues, have been the causes of the great change of political sentiment, and I believe this sentiment will continue until there is a change of Administration. JOHN I. REDICK.

Samuel Wallingford, Fusion Candidate in the Fifth Indiana District.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Nov. 15.—In answer to your questions, I will say as to this, the Fifth District, the Republicans have held their own, carrying all the Republican counties in the district. I was not the candidate of the Republican, but of the National party. My name, however, was on the Republican ticket in all the counties except Hendricks, and had it been put on in that county I would have defeated Matson, the Democratic nominee.

The prohibitory agitation did not hurt the Republicans in our district, but I am satisfied it did in the general election in the State.

The tariff question had no effect on the result in this district.

The appropriations of the last Congress and the River and Harbor bill were spoken of. Matson denounced them as robbery of the people. But I showed in all my speeches that as many Democrats voted for the bill as Republicans, according to their number in Congress, and besides, a Republican President vetoed it, so the matter was about a set-off.

I did not hear much complaint as to high taxes or that the burden of taxation was excessive.

There was some complaint about boss rule, and also some about legislation in favor of rings and corporations, for which some were inclined to blame the Republican party. I showed in all my speeches that the Democrats were equally to blame for all this.

If there was a single bill passed without their aid they would indorse it in four years, and I now predict that they will put a protective plank in their platform in 1884. SAMUEL WALLINGFORD.

Alexander M. Dockery, Democratic Member-Elect Third Missouri District.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

GALLATIN, Mo., Nov. 16.—The question of prohibition did not affect the result in this district.

There are no "bosses" in my district, therefore there was no complaint of "boss rule."

The causes in my opinion most largely contributing to Republican defeat were:

The failure of Congress to reduce taxation.

The extravagant appropriations of the last Congress.

The position of the Republican party in favor of a high protective tariff.

This is an agricultural district and the great mass of the people favor a tariff for revenue, and within this limit the exercise of a sound discretion in fixing the rate of taxation so as to protect our manufacturing interests. ALEX M. DOCKERY.

From E. H. Gillette, the Ex-Greenback Member from Iowa.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 16.—In reply to your inquiries concerning the causes of Republican defeat in the late election, I would say that the Iowa prohibitory amendment may have had some local effect, but could not have injured the Republicans generally, as it had just been indorsed by a large majority.

The tariff question was agitated, and the dilly-dally course of Congress in appointing a commission to perform the sworn duties of Congressmen, their doubling the duty on knit woolen goods, and refusing the slightest reduction of all other duties, no matter how oppressive, had its influence.

The bill to recharter the National banks, perpetuating this most dangerous monopoly for twenty years, with its sovereign privileges of regulating the commerce of the country by regulating the volume of our currency, and bleeding all its industries with usury, was such a barefaced fraud as to open many eyes. Again, the twin scheme to stop the payment of the War debt and save the bonds for the banks by abolishing over $11,000,000 of annual taxes now collected from banks and their depositors, and nearly as much more, now raised upon whisky, tobacco, patent medicines, etc., together with the increase of public expenditures about $70,000,000 in a single year of profound peace. These things were eye-openers, and if the people would accept such brazen schemes of spoliation, it would demonstrate that free government is a failure.

There was no complaint of excessive National taxation. Our taxes are collected so ingeniously and indirectly that few realize when or how their pockets are reached. Moreover, there is general willingness to submit to taxes until all bonds, the black legacy of the War, are paid off.

Aside from unjust laws and profligate extravagance, the unblushing assessments of all the officers of the Government to purchase the reelection of our unfaithful Representatives was a final straw to break the camel's back. The Democratic party was seized as the most convenient club with which to overthrow the organized system of plunder, and not because the voters had faith in that party or desired its reinstatement. The next thing in order is reorganization upon living issues. E. H. GILLETTE.

From an Ex-Candidate for the Presidency.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMFIELD, Ia., Nov. 16.—In reply to your request I give you my judgment concerning the causes of the great political earthquake.

For years the conviction has been quite universal that the Republican party is void of any great National purpose, and is managed for base personal ends. That state-craft instead of the lofty statesmanship of old has control of its councils. That many of its leaders are venal, insincere, and treacherous, often promising needed reforms and ever disappointing the expectations of the people. The fact that it has no test of membership demonstrates that it exists for no good purpose. A man can favor National banks or oppose them. He can be in favor of paying the bonded debt or of funding it perpetually. He can be a monopolist or an anti-monopolist and still be a Republican. The test now is, "Do you vote our ticket?" Formerly it was, "Do you believe in our principles?" Men joined the party in those years because they devoutly believed its doctrines. There were no "bosses," then, but there were great leaders. Principle controlled both leader and people. The "boss" is the fungus outgrowth of a decaying political life. He cannot possibly exist when the party is animated by a great life-giving principle.

What is here said of the Republican party can, with the same truthfulness, be predicated of the Democratic party.

The question of prohibition influenced the result to some extent, and so of the tariff issue, but these were not the main factors. The failure on the part of Congress to reduce the taxes had nothing whatever to do with the result in Iowa. The people know that the cry for tax repeal is the cry of the demagog and the trickster. It is synonymous just now with the funding system and a perpetual debt. The people will endure War taxes until their War debt is paid. J. B. WEAVER.

COAL.

The History of the Prospective Strike in the Pennsylvania and Ohio Coal-Fields.

An Operator's Opinion on the Unreasonable Demands Made by the Miners.

All Offers of Compromise or Settlement Refused—What the Men Want.

A reporter called last week upon Col. W. P. Rend, who is largely interested in the Pennsylvania and Ohio mines, where a strike has been ordered for Monday unless the owners accede to the demand for an increase of the wages of the miners, and had a talk with him about the threatened trouble. He had just returned from a visit to the mines and was prepared to speak intelligently of the situation, and was found to be far from taking a gloomy view of affairs. In answer to a series of questions touching the subject he said:

The coming strike will be simply a renewal of the severe struggle of last spring and summer, which resulted in a disastrous defeat to the coal miners. The questions at issue are identically the same now as then, and, to express it mildly, it seems to be madness on the part of the miners of Western Pennsylvania to begin another battle that cannot but end in a similar disaster. Having just returned from our mines near Pittsburg, I am satisfied, from information received there, that a large number of the miners are entirely opposed to the action of yesterday's convention, which ordered a strike to take place next Monday. This strike will really

MAKE BUT LITTLE DIFFERENCE

one way or the other to our firm; as we are now mining nearly all our coal in our Pennsylvania mines with coal-cutting machinery, operated by compressed air, and although we have there employed a large number of skilled miners we can just as well work our coal-cutting machines with common unskilled labor. The introduction of this machinery was forced upon us by the circumstances of the last strike. Then, finding that we had over 1,000 cars lying idle and our trade in this coal was being ruined by the unjust demands of an unreasonable miners' union, we decided to seek permanent relief by the use of machinery, and the results so far have exceeded our most sanguine expectations.

Our coal-cutting machines are doing all the skilled work and effect a saving that enables us to pay our men high and satisfactory wages. For instance, several of our men last month made over $100 each. As it now looks, the last strike was to our firm a blessing in disguise. I believe that the introduction of coal-cutting machinery into mines marks a new era in this country.

Now, in reference to the causes that lie at the bottom of the present demand of the Pennsylvania miners, it will be necessary for me to go back to the

HISTORY OF THE LAST STRIKE

in order that you may have an intelligent understanding of the forthcoming one.

Then a curious and an unusual complication of difficulties existed, and it has continued up to this time without change in any essential particular. The railroad operators who ship coal to Pittsburg and to various Western markets have for months past not only had the opposition of the Miners' Union to encounter but also have had the tacit if not active opposition of certain mine-owners and prominent river shippers, whose peculiar selfish interests have favored the maintenance of high rates of mining.

Coal mined in Western Pennsylvania in the immediate vicinity of Pittsburg is shipped to various sections and points throughout the country, both near and remote. Much of this coal is floated in barges and boats to Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis, New Orleans, and numerous other markets on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Some goes East to New York, Philadelphia, and other seaboard cities, and

EVEN TO EUROPEAN PORTS,

while large quantities of coal are sent in an entirely opposit direction to Cleveland, Chicago, and various other lake and interior towns in the Northwest, even so far distant as Duluth, St. Paul, and many other places in Minnesota, Nebraska, and Dakota.

It requires but little explanation to understand that the conditions of the coal trade in these various markets, scattered over such a wide area of territory, and essentially different from very many causes, but chiefly from the competition from coal mined in other extensive regions. Some of the mines in Western Pennsylvania are so located that their product must go east by rail; others are so situated that shipments from them are of necessity confined to the river trade—while the coal produced in the balance must go to Pittsburg, or else go to the West, where it meets competition with coal mined in Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana.

In the early part of this season immense quantities of coal were floated down from the mines in Western Pennsylvania to Cincinnati and lower river markets, and since last March all these markets have continued glutted, as fresh shipments have gone forward constantly, the Ohio River having continued navigable for a much longer period this year than for many past years. Those operators and shippers who have been carrying these immense stocks have dreaded a reduction in the cost of fresh-mined coal, as such a reduction would correspondingly

DEPRESS THE VALUE OF COAL ON HAND

and that held for speculation. The river operators, therefore, have not acted with the railroad operators, and their miners in general convention have very naturally raised the specious plea that, if one set of operators could pay four cents per bushel, all others in the same mining region could do the same, and consequently have voted against reduction or compromise.

The railroad operators and shippers to the lakes and Western markets, however, found their situation such that the possibility of retaining their accustomed trade imperatively demanded a reduction in the rate of mining. The rail operators in this coal district have not begrudged their employés high rates of wages, and they were perfectly willing to pay all that was asked by their miners until they found themselves placed at a disadvantage by their various concessions, which reached an extent that excluded them from competing with other operators having mines in competitive coal-fields where the prices of labor ruled generally much lower. Last spring we found we could no longer pay the

UNREASONABLY HIGH RATES

forced upon us last winter, which were higher than prevailed for several years, and the very existence of our Western trade demanded that a reduction be made in our mining to a standard that would bear some reasonable relation to those standards established in the coalfields of Ohio, Illinois, and other Western States. We notified the President of this union that he must either get the rates of mining raised in Ohio to our basis or else ours would have to be lowered to the level of the highest rates paid in the other States.

Acting upon this reasonable request, President Jones issued a circular, in which he appealed in the strongest possible language to the miners in the State of Ohio to strike for a general advance throughout the State, as they were mining, as he stated, 35 cents per ton below the current Pittsburg rates. He stated the correct and indisputable fact that our coal could not compete at common selling points with Ohio coal by reason of the great difference of the rates of wages against us. In substance, he frankly and truthfully stated that wages should be raised in Ohio mines or lowered in those of Western Pennsylvania. In response to this appeal the Ohio miners, in a general convention, delivered their decision to strike for an advance, but for various causes the decision was not carried into effect. When President Jones failed in this he endeavored to bring about a compromise.

One night in the early part of last summer, to my great surprise, he called at the hotel where I was stopping and awakened me at a very late hour for the purpose of a consultation as to a plan of adjustment equally honorable to both parties. We readily

AGREED UPON A COMPROMISE

which we hoped would effectually settle for a length of time the differences in dispute. He agreed to urge the miners in a general convention to accept its terms, while I undertook to secure a like compliance on the part of the operators. While a large number of miners and operators were willing to accept the proposed solution of the trouble, unfortunately the majority of the miners were governed by rash resolves, and in the convention called for that purpose President Jones' plan failed to secure a majority indorsement. Then the fight was renewed with more intense earnestness on both sides, but after a five months' strike the miners were forced to surrender. It seems that their courage, which is worthy of a nobler cause, seems unconquerable, and now again, after less than a three months' peace, they have commenced another battle.

"To what cause do you attribute the frequency of strikes in Western Pennsylvania?" asked the reporter.

"To the supreme dominancy of labor organizations. As you are aware Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, is the worst hot-bed of labor strikes in the world, every industry there being absolutely ruled by the despotism of trades-unionism. The press is no exception to the rule. If you were a reporter in Pittsburg instead of Chicago you could dictate to the managing editor what wages he should pay you, how he should run his paper, what its policy should be, and if he had the audacity to discharge you, you could cite him before

A COMMITTEE OF REPORTERS

and printers of your own choosing to defend his presumptuous conduct. A decision of your packed committee against him would either reinstate you or stop his paper.

"The Coal-Miners' Union of Western Pennsylvania has been for some years a powerful organization under able and intelligent leadership, and prior to the last strike had matters pretty much their own way. It made demand after demand and secured advance after advance, until finally, as President Jones lately boasted in the public press, the rates of wages were raised higher in the Pittsburg coal region than anywhere else in the country."

"Is it likely the strike in Ohio will involve all the mines throughout the State?"

"In my opinion it will not, but will be confined to the Tuscarawas and Mahoning Valleys, where the rates of wages have ruled lower than in other parts of the State. Our firm have mines in the Hocking Valley and also in the Sunday Creek region, and from information lately received from there I believe the miners are well satisfied and indisposed to join in any general or other strike. There seems to be a just cause for the miners' demands in the Mahoning Valley, as they receive the poorest pay of any miners in Ohio, while the operators who employ them derive the largest profits that are realized upon any coal mined in America. The latter can and should be made to pay decent and liberal wages."

With this explanation the whole ground was covered and the reporter withdrew.

FINANCIALLY EMBARRASSED.

ORANGE, Mass., Nov. 18.—The Greenfield Tool Company has temporarily suspended.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 18.—E. M. Snitzer & Co., commission merchants, suspended today, but their liabilities are not known. They will make a statement in a few days. The firm is "short" on November and year corn and could not meet calls for margins.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—W. H. Cronin, watchcasemaker, has failed for $40,000.

A Festive Goat.

New York Tribune.

A goat while browsing among the fragrant garbage-boxes in Gansevoort street recently came upon a pail of beer, where it had been placed by some workmen until they should be ready for dinner. Before they had been aware of the goat's presence he had treated himself to the beverage, taking it all at a draught. Its effects were not immediately apparent, but very soon the remarkable antics of the animal began to attract attention. He bounded into the air as if to find out how many times he could crack his toes together before touching the pavement, and then he went through a series of extraordinary girations that would have been worth a fortune for any show. The sidewalk became too narrow, and he butted indiscriminately at the ash-barrels and at the legs of passing pedestrians, who hastened to get out of his reach. The crowd that soon collected was under the impression that the goat had escaped from some Masonic lodge-room. After numerous abortive attempts to stand on his head the goat stretched himself at full length on the pavement, limiting his performances to an occasional roll and kicking his feet spasmodically in the air. By this time a policeman had arrived, and while he was considering in a perplexed way how to dispose of a subject that showed no reverence for his club a little old Irish woman, evidently the owner of the goat, came rushing up in great anxiety. She belabored the animal with a stick and upbraided it in the severest terms on seeing its condition, to which the goat's only response was an effort to rise and butt his mistress into the gutter. At last, with much difficulty and by the persuasive use of the cudgel and the aid of the police officer, the goat was safely housed.

Keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at home. Thousands take it. Price 25 cents a bottle.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

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Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:50 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	† 7:00 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 a m	† 7:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota	‡ 7:30 p m	§ 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:00 a m	4:00 p m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	† 7:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	* 7:15 a m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	* 7:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:20 a m
Rockford Passenger	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:30 p m	* 7:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 3:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
	§11:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
bSpringfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 3:45 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:30 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:20 p m	* 5:40 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		4:40 p m
Elkhart Accommodation		*11:30 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	* 3:30 p m	
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)		§ 2:50 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts. Ticket-Offices 103 Clark-st., southeast corner Washington-st., and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Day Express	† 8:50 a m	* 8:00 a m
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p m	* 7:45 p m
Night Express	† 9:00 p m	* 6:50 p m
South Lawn Accommodation	† 2:00 m	‡ 3:45 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	† 5:25 p m	† 8:30 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	§ 1:30 p m	§10:00 a m

*Daily. †Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted. §Sundays only.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 9:05 a m	* 6:20 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 6:35 a m
Express	§11:00 p m	§ 8:10 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:50 a m

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

For the present trains depart from and arrive at Weldon Station (Fourteenth-st.), Chicago, as follows: Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m., Chicago time. Arrive Chicago 8:40 p. m., Chicago time.

For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address H. F. HORNER, General Western Passenger Agent, at city office, No. 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 161 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Cincinnati & Chicago Special		§ 9:45 p m
Watseka Accommodation	*11:30 p m	

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Rockford & Freeport Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Freeport Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. [illegible] Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Waukesha, Oconomowoc, La Crosse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens Point & Ashland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota, & Min'esota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville and Mineral Point	[illegible]	[illegible]
Libertyville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, R. I., and Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque, Sioux City, & Yankton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin and Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Special Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Itaska	[illegible]	[illegible]

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All street-cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars run within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to [illegible] Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches [illegible] St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
†Theatre Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
Church Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. [illegible] Saturdays only. ||Sundays only.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at [illegible] 10:20 p. m.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logansport Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st. [illegible] Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific [illegible]

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Florida Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

For explanation of reference marks [illegible] see head of the time-table.

Goodrich Steamers.

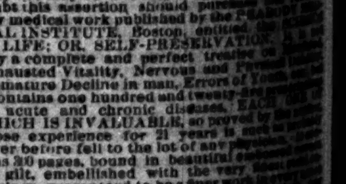
TIME TABLE.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Ludington, Manistee, etc., daily, Sunday excepted, at [illegible]

Green Bay, De Pere, and all Lake Superior Towns via Escanaba, weekly.

Office and docks at foot of Michigan-av.

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Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the [illegible] of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular [illegible] Medical Colleges, is well known [illegible] the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute [illegible] well known fact that for many years he has [illegible] study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases [illegible] advantages that

YOUNG MEN

suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretion [illegible] Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Manhood [illegible] Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy [illegible] Urinating [illegible] every case of Private Disease [illegible]

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